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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of May 27, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	65	35	0
HOUSE	280	153	4

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)	Reported 3/28/60	Passed 5/26/60	Reported 9/12/59 Passed 2/4/60
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)		Reported 5/12/60	
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Passed 5/4/60	Reported 3/18/59 Passed 3/23/59 Vetoed 5/13/60
Civil Rights (HR 8601)	Reported 8/20/59	Passed 3/24/60	Reported 3/30/60 Passed 4/8/60 PL 86-449 5/6/60
International Dvpt. Assn. (S 3074) (HR 11001)	Hearings Completed		Reported 5/13/60
Rivers and Harbors (HR 7634)	Reported 6/12/59	Passed 7/16/59	Hearings Completed
Housing (HR 10213)	Reported 3/15/60	Passed 4/28/60	Hearings Underway
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Completed		Reported 7/14/59 Passed 7/21/59
Social Security	Hearings Completed		
Health Insurance for Aged (S 3350, 3503) (HR 4700)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed
Minimum Wage (S 1046, 1967) (HR 4488, 7490)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed
Common-Site Picketing (S 2643) (HR 9070)	Reported 4/27/60		
Wheat Bill (S 2759) (HR 12261)	Reported 5/20/60		Reported 5/2/60
Sugar Act Extension (S 3210, 3361) (HR 12311)			
Mutual Security Program (HR 11510)	Reported 4/7/60	Passed 4/21/60	Reported 4/25/60 Passed 5/2/60 P. L. 86-472 5/14/60
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 10590)	Reported 2/29/60		
Corporate, Excise Taxes (HR 12381)	Approved 5/25/60		
Postal Rate Increase (S 3192) (HR 11140)	Hearings Underway		
Gas Tax Increase			
Regulatory Agency Rules (S 2374) (HR 4800, 6774)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway
Clean Elections (S 2436)			Reported 7/23/59 Passed 1/25/60
Federal Pay Raise (HR 9883)	Reported 5/23/60		Hearings Completed
Foreign Investments (S 3251, 3252) (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60	Passed 5/18/60	
Passports (HR 9069) (S 2287, 2315)	Reported 9/4/59	Passed 9/8/59	Hearings Underway
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed		Hearings Completed

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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Floor Action

HOUSE PASSES SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION BILL, 206-189

The House May 26, by a 206-189 roll-call vote, passed an amended bill (HR 10128) authorizing federal grants of \$1.3 billion over four years to help states build classrooms for public elementary and secondary schools. It was the first time the House had ever approved a general school construction bill. As sent to the Senate, the bill contained an amendment by Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) declaring that the school aid must be available to all students without discrimination. (For voting, see chart p. 954)

The House Rules Committee May 19 granted the bill a rule for floor debate (H Res 536), which was adopted by the House May 25 by a 308-97 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 952. Also see Weekly Report p. 912)

As sent to the House floor, HR 10128 authorized a three-year program of federal grants of \$325 million a year to the states for school construction. Allocations were to be based on the number of children of school age (5-17) in each state and states were required in the second and third years to put up an amount equal to the federal grants. To meet an Administration objection, expressed in a May 25 letter from Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming to Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), that federal funds should be matched in every year of the program, Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), the bill's sponsor, May 26 offered an amendment making the bill a four-year program (at \$325 million annually) and requiring 50-50 matching in all four years. Under the Thompson amendment, which was adopted by a standing vote of 112-87, matching funds in the first two years could be provided either by the states or by local areas. This allowed state governments two years to find means of raising the matching funds required of them in the third and fourth years.

THREATS TO PASSAGE

The Thompson bill as amended narrowly escaped several major threats to its passage. In the one day of House voting on the measure May 26, it was clear that those for and against passing a school construction bill were about evenly pitted against each other. This led to a series of maneuvers and votes which took no predictable course -- even to floor leaders -- until the final moments when enough votes for passage of the amended Thompson bill were cast.

The greatest threat to passage of the bill was the Powell amendment. Adoption of a similar -- though more stringently worded -- amendment led to the defeat of a 1956 school bill. (1956 Almanac p. 411) Since then, proponents of bills for such purposes as housing, education, etc., had avoided attaching an anti-segregation rider, fearing it meant sure death of a bill. For a while May 26 it appeared that the sequence of events in 1956 might be reenacted in 1960: First, most of the Southerners abstained while almost all the Republicans and a few Northern Democrats from areas with high Negro populations voted to accept the Powell amendment by a **standing** vote

of 126-108 and a teller vote of 151-103. In a later roll-call, more Northerners went on record as favoring the Powell amendment, and it was adopted by a 218-181 vote. But a combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats was not quite large enough to kill the bill containing the Powell amendment when it came to the vote on final passage.

Another major threat to the Thompson bill occurred when Republicans and Southern Democrats rallied to a substitute bill offered by Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio). The Bow bill would have returned to each state, for construction of public schools, 2 cents out of the 8-cent federal tax collected on each pack of cigarettes sold in that state during the preceding year. The bill contained a statement of Congressional belief that "responsibility for and control over education is one of the powers not delegated to the United States but reserved to the states or to the people".

Passage of the Bow bill could have made agreement between the Senate and the House on a final bill virtually impossible. A similar bill offered by Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) was rejected by voice vote of the Senate Feb. 3. The Bow bill was first rejected in the Committee of the Whole by a standing vote of 121-122, then accepted by a teller vote of 154-129 and finally rejected by a roll-call vote of 181-219 (D 86-175; R 95-44).

A third amendment which had an effect on the final vote and which also received see-saw treatment in the House was offered by Rep. Carl Elliott (D Ala.). His amendment would have added to the bill an equalization formula under which federal funds would be allocated on the basis of need, with the poorest state receiving twice as much per student as the wealthiest state. The Elliott amendment brought the House bill more in line with the Senate-passed bill and was designed to meet objections to the original bill by the Administration and Congressmen from poorer states. The addition of such a formula, though opposed by some Representatives of wealthier states, could be expected to attract more votes for final passage. The Elliott amendment was first rejected by a standing vote of 76-103, then accepted by a teller vote of 130-112, and later rejected by voice vote when the bill came from Committee of the Whole to the House itself.

PARTY SWITCHES

On a roll-call vote to accept HR 10128 as reported by the Education and Labor Committee and amended by the House -- with the Powell and Thompson amendments but without the Elliott equalization formula -- most Republicans voted "yea" and Northern Democrats, led by floor leaders Thompson, Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) and Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), voted "nay". The result of this vote was 223-177 (D 109-153; R 114-24).

Had the "nays" prevailed on that vote (CQ Roll Call 51) the next vote would have come on HR 10128 as reported by the Education Committee, without the Powell amendment. When, however, the amended bill was

approved (and after an intervening vote on a recommittal motion) the House once more voted on exactly the same proposal, HR 10128 as amended by Powell and Thompson, and the party lines switched, with Northern Democrats voting for the bill and the majority of Republicans this time against it (D 162-97; R 44-92). President Eisenhower has opposed the Powell amendment for four years.

ADMINISTRATION AND PAROCHIAL PLANS

The House twice rejected the Administration bill (HR 12259), which would have provided federal payments stretched out over a period of 30-35 years to help local public school districts pay off the debt service (interest and principal) costs of \$3 billion in long-term school construction bonds, which were to be issued within five years of enactment. The estimated total cost to the Federal Government over the 35-year period was about \$2,143,000,000. The bill, offered by Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), was first rejected by voice vote. Then, a motion by Kearns to recommit the Thompson bill with instructions to substitute the Administration bill was rejected by an 80-319 roll-call vote.

Two amendments which contained other potentially controversial features were ruled out of order, on the grounds they were not germane, by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), who was presiding. The first, offered by Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), was a substitute bill (HR 12316) providing a two-year program of federal grants, averaging \$10 per school-age child -- or about \$888,000,000 -- for school construction and teachers' salaries. The other, offered by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.), would have provided loans for private and parochial schools.

BACKGROUND -- HR 10128 was the second school bill reported in the 86th Congress by the House Education and Labor Committee. An earlier one (HR 22), which would have provided \$1.1 billion annually for four years for school construction and teachers' salaries, was reported July 8, 1959 but was never sent to the floor by the House Rules Committee.

The Senate Feb. 5 passed a bill (S 8) authorizing about \$928 million a year for two years in grants to the states to be used for school construction and/or teachers' salaries. With an eye to the strong threat of a Presidential veto of a bill authorizing so much of a Treasury outlay plus federal funds for teachers' salaries, the House Education and Labor Committee turned to approaches that might be more acceptable to the President than S 8. HR 10128 was introduced by Thompson and reported, amended by the Committee, March 25 (H Rept 1426). (Weekly Report p. 592)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10128, the School Construction Assistance Act of 1960:

Authorized \$325 million a year for four years in federal grants to the states for school construction.

Provided that the funds must be matched on a 50-50 basis by the states or local areas in the first two years, and by the states alone in the last two years.

Based allocations to the individual states on each state's number of school-age children (5-17 years).

Declared that school facilities constructed with funds provided in the bill "shall be available to students without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or religion, in accordance with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

Gave the states a choice of using the federal funds either for direct grants to school districts or for annual payments for debt service (principal and interest) on long-term school construction bonds.

Provided penalties, in reduction of allotments, if a state's rate of spending on education -- the "school effort index" -- fell below the national average.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 26 -- Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) -- Amend HR 10128 to authorize annual expenditures of \$325 million for four years, rather than three years; require matching of federal funds on a 50-50 basis for all four years; and permit matching in the first two years by states or local areas. Standing vote, 112-87.

Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) -- Amend the Thompson bill to provide that school facilities constructed with funds provided in the bill must be available to all students in accordance with Supreme Court decisions. Standing, 126-108; teller, 151-103; roll call, 218-181.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 26 -- Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) -- Substitute for the Thompson bill the Administration bill (HR 12259), authorizing federal-state matching funds to pay off the interest and principal (debt service) costs of long-term school construction bonds to be floated by local school districts. Voice vote.

Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) -- Substitute for the Thompson amendment (above) an amendment holding the program to three years and requiring 50-50 matching in the first year from state and local sources. Standing, 46-135.

Carl Elliott (D Ala.) -- Add to the Thompson bill an equalization formula which would allow the poorest state to receive two times as much per student as the richest state in federal allocations. In the Committee of the Whole: rejected on a standing vote, 76-103; accepted on a teller vote, 130-112; later in the House itself: rejected by voice vote.

Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Substitute for the Elliott amendment a distribution formula basing allocations to each state on per capita income per child in public schools only (in effect, the formula barred aid to nearly 20 of the wealthier states, according to Quie). Voice.

Phil M. Landrum (D Ga.) -- Amend Thompson bill to prevent any federal action that would bar funds to the states because of any law or customs of the states or local areas. Standing, 78-151.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Substitute for the Thompson bill a measure that would aid public school construction by returning to each state 2 cents of the 8-cent federal tax on every pack of cigarettes sold in that state. In the Committee of the Whole: rejected on a standing vote, 121-122; accepted on a teller vote, 154-129; later in the House: rejected by roll call, 181-219.

Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) -- Amend the Bow substitute to return to the states 6 cents on each pack of cigarettes sold in the state. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 25 -- Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.) -- School assistance should go to "the districts and the people who need it". The absence of a needs test was a "basic weakness" in the bill as reported from Committee.

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) -- The Federal Government has "only one avenue of assistance in upgrading educational opportunities: utilization of its broader tax base to provide the necessary funds."

George McGovern (D S.D.) -- "It is not encouraging to note that we spend slightly more on alcohol and

cosmetics and more than twice as much on advertising as we do on education...." Federal aid for education should enable each state to deal with its own needs, whether the shortage of qualified teachers or classrooms, "without dictation by the Federal Government."

May 26 -- E.L. Forrester (D Ga.) -- "The main purpose (of the bill) is federal control and intervention in the schools of this country."

William G. Bray (R Ind.) -- "What we should do is to return to the states a part of the money they are paying to the Federal Government in excise taxes. Our schools need it. We can do this without any of the evils of federal aid to education."

Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) -- The Administration school aid plan "would have far less impact on the federal budget" than HR 10128 but would promote "an extensive program of help in the building of classrooms".

Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) -- His amendment "represents merely an affirmation of the Supreme Court decision.... A vote against this is a vote against civil rights."

Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) -- Individual school districts defying court orders to desegregate could be denied funds under the bill "without the addition of any amendment...we do not need legislation with respect to self-enacting clauses of the Constitution."

AREA REDEVELOPMENT VETO

The Senate May 24, by a 45-39 roll-call vote, upheld the President's veto of the Area Redevelopment Act of 1960 (S 722). The vote was 11 short of the two-thirds majority required to override a veto. (For voting, see chart p. 951)

Joining 40 Democrats in voting to override were five Republican Senators: John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), Margaret Chase Smith (Maine) and Hugh Scott (Pa.). Two other GOP Senators, J. Glenn Beall (Md.) and Clifford P. Case (N.J.), indicated their support for the bill by pairing in favor of overriding the veto. These seven Senators also supported the depressed areas bill on May 6 when the Senate voted 45-32 to send S 722 to the President.

Fourteen Democrats, 12 of them from the South, broke ranks and joined the 25 Republicans voting to sustain the veto. The two non-Southern Democrats who supported the President were Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) and J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.).

The depressed areas bill was the 161st measure vetoed by President Eisenhower since he took office in 1953 and the second major veto of 1960. The House Feb. 25 failed to override a veto of a bill (HR 3610) that would have increased federal grants for local sewage plants. (Weekly Reprt p. 293)

S 722 was the second area redevelopment bill that was cleared by Congress and yet failed to become law. A \$379.5-million measure was passed in September 1958 but was pocket vetoed by the President after Congress had adjourned for the year. Only one of the President's 161 vetoes has been nullified by Congress. In 1959 the House voted 280-121 and the Senate voted 72-23 to pass a public works appropriations bill over the President's veto. (1959 Almanac p. 315)

During the three-hour debate which preceded the final vote on S 722, the bill's chief sponsor, Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), criticized the Administration for "demanding the most rigid obedience to (its) will and tactics in the field

of foreign affairs" while refusing to cooperate with the Democrats on domestic issues.

Holding aloft a volume of foreign aid data which he said weighed 6 lbs. 4 oz., Douglas said the President insisted on spending billions of mutual security dollars to aid economic systems abroad and "yet he refuses to permit a more-work program to go into effect for the people of this Nation."

In support of the President's veto, Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said S 722 "does not focus on the real basic causes of unemployment and creates...an illusion that simply by the construction of buildings and purchase of equipment jobs can be created on a continuous, deep-rooted and dependable basis."

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) said the Democrats should "abandon attempts to reap political capital from the plight of areas having chronic unemployment" and support a compromise measure acceptable to the President. Bush was a co-sponsor of GOP compromise legislation (S 3569, HR 12286), providing \$180 million in area assistance funds, which was drafted to meet the President's objections to S 722. (Weekly Report p. 878)

Indicating no willingness to accept the compromise proposal, Douglas said the veto and the vote to override it would be "important, and in some cases decisive, factors in the choices which the voters will make in November." He reminded the Senate of the Democrats' successes in the Congressional elections of 1958 following the President's veto of the first depressed areas bill.

CORRECTION -- The votes of Sens. Cooper (R Ky.) and Norris Cotton (R N.H.) were incorrectly listed on the chart on Weekly Report p. 869. Sen. Cooper should be listed as voting for the bill, Sen. Cotton as against the bill on the May 6 vote that sent the measure to the President.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) said "any reasonably intelligent high school youngster would know that there will be no new legislation" enacted before adjournment because "two conservative Democrats and the four Republicans (on the House Rules Committee) are ganging up" to keep a bill from the floor. (Weekly Report p. 784)

MARGARINE FOR THE NAVY

The Senate May 26 recommitted by voice vote a bill (S 2168) to amend the Navy ration statute to permit the Navy to serve oleomargarine as a table spread. The action was taken immediately after adoption of an amendment that, in effect, nullified the purpose of the bill. On a 48-32 roll-call vote, the Senate agreed to an amendment by Sens. William Proxmire (D Wis.) and Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) that would have prevented the Navy from using oleo in any year in which the Government purchased milk or dairy products as part of its price-support operations. (For voting, see chart p. 951)

The Navy Ration Act of 1902 specified that sailors must be served "1.6 ounces of butter" daily and made no mention of margarine. No similar restrictions remain for the Army or Air Force. Margarine interests have been trying to amend the Ration Act since 1948 but dairy interests have successfully resisted change. The last previous attempt at amendment was in 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 238)

BACKGROUND -- S 2168 was reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 894) on Sept 3, 1959. It would have permitted the Navy to serve oleo under limited conditions: (1) when there was a surplus of soybean or cottonseed oil; (2) when surplus butter stocks

were not available through the Commodity Credit Corp.; (3) in special situations where use of butter would be impractical.

DEBATE -- May 25 -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- The Navy should "utilize (surplus) butter which has already been bought and paid for by taxpayers".

Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- Congress should "place the Navy on an equal footing with the other military departments" by permitting the discretionary use of margarine.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), sponsor of the bill -- "It puts both butterfat and vegetable oils on the same level of treatment, insofar as those commodities may be in surplus."

Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- The bill would benefit "oleomargarine manufacturing companies. I doubt that even the remotest benefit from it would trickle back to the American farmer."

PUBLIC WORKS--AEC FUNDS

The House May 25 passed without amendment, by a 387-18 roll-call vote, the fiscal 1961 public works appropriation bill (HR 12326) which, for the first time, included the Atomic Energy Commission. The \$3,914,798,985 provided in the bill, which included definite and indefinite appropriations, was \$41,070,671 more than was appropriated for fiscal 1960 and \$86,217,195 less than was requested by President Eisenhower. Almost \$2.7 billion was allotted to the AEC. (For voting, see chart p. 952)

The House defeated by a 110-294 roll call a motion by Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back with an amendment prohibiting the use of funds for the construction of the Allegheny River Reservoir (Kinzua Dam) in Pennsylvania and New York. The House May 24 had defeated, by a 48-74 standing vote, Goodell's amendment to eliminate the \$4,530,000 recommended for the construction of the Kinzua Dam. Protests by the Seneca Indians against Army Engineers' plans to take some tribal lands for the flood control project had been turned down by federal courts.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee May 20 reported HR 12326 (H Rept 1634), recommending definite appropriations of \$1,224,575,805 for certain functions of the Army and Interior Departments, the Tennessee Valley Authority and two U.S. Study Commissions, and \$2,659,060,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Committee in reducing the amount of the budget request cut \$16 million from AEC recommendations, \$24 million from the Interior Department and \$45 million from the Army Department.

The Committee recommended \$960,027,180 for 388 water resources construction projects of the Army Engineers and the Reclamation Bureau. The projects carried an ultimate federal cost of approximately \$15 billion. The Committee recommended funds for 32 of the 39 new construction projects proposed in the budget, disallowed construction funds for two projects started in fiscal 1960 and added five unbudgeted construction starts. The five starts were located at Decatur Bend, Iowa; St. Paul, Minn.; Perry County, Mo.; Ridgeway, Pa.; and Greenville Harbor, Miss. President Eisenhower's request for 39 new starts contrasted with his 1959 request for "no new starts on public works" which led to the first overridden veto of his administration. (1959 Almanac p. 315)

The report said it had become the tendency of the Army Engineers and the Reclamation Bureau to supply camping areas, trailer parks and other facilities at recreational areas developed as a result of water storage projects, an extension of the established policy to provide only minimum requirements for health and safety. The Committee asked for reports on the construction of these facilities and recommended that fees collected be sufficient to pay for the construction and maintenance of the facilities.

The Committee May 20, by a 19-18 vote, agreed to retain, in principle, a \$73 million budget request for the development of an airplane propulsion reactor program which the Public Works Subcommittee had recommended be dropped. The Committee earmarked \$58 million for the program in fiscal 1961.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 12326 appropriated:

Army Department	
Cemeterial expenses	\$ 9,400,000
Rivers, harbors & flood control	881,798,100
Interior Department	
Reclamation Bureau	277,362,705
Bonneville Power Administration	29,470,000
Southeastern Power Administration	800,000
Southwestern Power Administration	2,525,000
Independent Offices	
Atomic Energy Commission	2,659,060,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	20,520,000
Study Commissions	2,700,000
TOTAL	\$3,883,635,805
Indefinite appropriations	(\$ 31,163,180)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 24 -- Thomas F. Johnson (D Md.) -- Provide \$17,200 for a survey of the Honga River and Tar Bay, Md. project. Voice vote.

Fred Wampler (D Ind.) -- Provide \$85,000 to begin construction on the Sugar Creek, Ind. levee and \$100,000 to start a West Terre Haute, Ind., project. Standing, 17-50.

Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) -- Prohibit the use of funds for the construction of the Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N.Y. Standing, 48-74.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Prohibit the use of funds for projects which had not specifically been authorized. Standing, 21-76.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Eliminate the use of funds to develop certain recreational facilities. Voice.

Hoffman -- Eliminate AEC official entertainment expenses. Voice.

Hoffman -- Reduce funds for the purchase of automobiles for the AEC. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 24 -- Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.) -- The "most significant thing" about the bill is that "at last the Budget Bureau and the Administration have realized that this is a national development program" which must have continuity.

Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) -- With reference to the Kinzua Dam project, Congress owes it to the Seneca Indians, who have had a treaty with the U.S. concerning that land since 1794, "to make a fair and full study before we take the heart out of their land."

SPACE FUNDS AUTHORIZATION

The House May 23 and the Senate May 24 agreed, by voice votes and without debate, to a conference report on HR 10809, authorizing fiscal 1961 appropriations of \$970 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The report (H Rept 1629), filed May 19, represented a compromise on two points. House conferees agreed to a Senate provision adding \$55 million to the Administration's \$915 million request, while Senate conferees accepted a House provision increasing the number of NASA "super-grade" positions from 260 to 290. (Weekly Report p. 783)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 10809: Authorized total 1961 NASA appropriations of \$970 million, including \$915 million for --

Salaries and expenses, \$170,760,000.

Research and development, \$621,453,000.

Construction and equipment, \$122,787,000.

Authorized an additional \$50 million for research and development if needed "to exploit technological or scientific breakthroughs" and for other purposes, and an extra \$5 million for unforeseen construction costs.

Increased from 260 to 290 the number of NASA jobs paying from \$14,000 to \$21,000 per year.

AGRICULTURE FUNDS

The Senate May 24, by a 74-1 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 12117) appropriating \$4,005,222,683 for the Department of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corp. during fiscal 1961. Of the total, \$1,335,088,683 was for regular Agriculture Department activities; the remainder was to restore CCC capital spent for price supports and special activities. (For voting, see chart p. 951)

The lone vote against passage of HR 12117 was cast by Prescott Bush (R Conn.), who called it a "protest against the refusal of this and other Democratic-controlled Congresses to cooperate with President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Benson in the enactment of a farm program which makes sense."

With the exception of an amendment offered by Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) and adopted by voice vote, the measure conformed to the recommendations of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Kerr amendment increased from \$32 million to \$37 million the federal funds provided for watershed protection projects. It was agreed to after Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee and floor manager of HR 12117, said he would accept the increase.

The Senate rejected an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) to cut \$150 million from the \$250 million advance authorization for soil conservation payments in calendar 1961 under the Agriculture Conservation Program. Also rejected were three amendments by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) which would have increased school lunch funds by \$25 million, expanded the Government's brucellosis eradication program by \$3 million and added \$750,000 for technical assistance to farmers through the Soil Conservation Service.

The final amount voted by the Senate was \$67,279,183 more than was provided in the House version of HR 12117 but still fell \$130,040,507 short of Administration requests. The House passed its version of the bill May 11. (Weekly Report p. 830)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the farm money bill May 20 (S Rept 1404) with funds exceeding the amount appropriated by the House by \$62,279,183. The Senate Committee did not reduce any of the House-approved provisions. Major increases approved were in funds for the Conservation Reserve Program, \$335 million compared to \$310 million in the House bill, and for the Agricultural Marketing Service, \$26,579,900 compared to nothing in the House bill. The marketing service funds had been stricken from the House bill on a point of order.

The Senate Committee struck from the bill a House amendment that required maximum use of Government-owned facilities for storage of surplus grains and other crops acquired under price-support operations.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 12117: Appropriated \$1,335,088,683 for regular activities of the Department of Agriculture; \$1,226,500,000 to restore CCC capital expended under price-support programs; and \$1,443,634,000 for special CCC projects. TOTAL: \$4,005,222,683.

Provided loan authorizations of \$190 million to the Rural Electrification Administration and \$227 million to the Farmers Home Administration.

Limited to \$2,500 the payment to any single producer withdrawing land from production under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Provided an advance authorization of \$250 million for the Agriculture Conservation Program during calendar year 1961.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

May 24 -- Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Increase federal money for watershed protection from \$32 million to \$37 million. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 24 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Strike from the bill a provision authorizing to the defunct Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. enough money to complete the liquidation of its assets (estimated at \$600). Voice.

Williams and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Reduce from \$250 million to \$100 million the calendar 1961 authorization for the Agricultural Conservation Program. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Increase funds for eradication of brucellosis from \$19 million to \$22 million. Voice.

Humphrey -- Increase from \$83,132,000 to \$83,882,000 the appropriation for the technical assistance program of the Soil Conservation Service. Voice.

Humphrey -- Increase from \$110 million to \$135 million funds for the school lunch program. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 24 -- Williams -- His amendment reducing the ACP authorization for calendar 1961 from \$250 million to \$100 million should be agreed to (1) because it would then be in line with the Administration's request and (2) because the purpose of the money was to provide fertilizer which would be used to grow more crops, thus swelling existing surpluses. He contended the chief supporter of the ACP appropriation was the National Agricultural Limestone Institute which stood to profit from Government purchases of lime for fertilizer. Williams strongly criticized the Limestone Institute's methods of lobbying for a higher ACP authorization.

Russell -- Defended the full ACP authorization, saying, "We get more conservation value per dollar from the appropriation for the ACP than we do from any other activity for which we appropriate."



SUMMIT COLLAPSE TOUCHES OFF POLITICAL CONTROVERSY

Ten days after the collapse of the Paris summit conference May 16, the world was still shaking from the reverberations. As Western leaders scanned reports from Moscow for any signs of significant shifts in Soviet policy, international attention was focused on the debate in the United Nations Security Council over the causes and consequences of the debacle. (For Paris events, see Weekly Report p. 377)

On the domestic scene, Democrats and Republicans were quickly locked in partisan dispute over the extent of Administration responsibility for the failure in Paris -- an issue of imponderable influence on the forthcoming political campaign. But Congressional leaders of both parties agreed to undertake a formal, nonpartisan review of the dramatic sequence of events, for which President Eisenhower entered a vigorous defense May 25 in a televised address to the Nation. (For text see p. 936)

SUMMIT AFTERMATH

Stopping briefly in Portugal May 19, the President said that "rather than be dismayed, we must tighten our belts, keep our chins up, and each of us work a little harder" for the cause of peace. On his return to Washington May 20, he warned that "we can be watchful for more irritations, possibly other incidents," citing a report just received that an unarmed C-47 transport plane was missing over West Germany. (Forced down by Soviet fighters after straying over the East German border, the plane and its nine American passengers were released May 25 by Soviet authorities after a perfunctory protest.) At the same time, the President was reported to have written leaders of some two dozen free world nations defending his position on the U-2 incident, blaming the Soviets for scuttling the conference, and expressing hope for the future.

Meanwhile, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev informed the world that the Soviets would make no effort to force the Berlin issue before another summit conference could be arranged in six to eight months. Speaking May 20 in East Berlin, he repeated his earlier charge that the conference "was torpedoed by the aggressive actions of the ruling circles of the U.S.A." But he pledged that "we will not do anything to sharpen the international situation and to bring it back to the worst times of the cold war." Regarding Berlin, he said "it makes sense to wait" for another conference and "to retain the existing situation." But the Soviets had no intention, he said, "of sitting by the sea forever and waiting for good weather."

At Soviet request, the 11-member United Nations Security Council met May 23 to consider a Soviet resolution condemning as "aggressive" acts "the incursions of United States aircraft into other states." In an atmosphere laden with propaganda, Soviet and U.S. spokesmen traded charges of espionage, while a group of smaller nations put forward another resolution calling on the Big Four "to resume discussions as soon as possible."

When the Soviet resolution was put to a vote May 26, it was rejected 7-2, with Ceylon and Tunisia abstaining.

POLITICAL REACTIONS

The political ramifications of a post-mortem on the stillborn summit conference were foreshadowed May 19 when Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) challenged a statement by Vice President Richard M. Nixon regarding Democratic suggestions for a Congressional probe. Nixon had told newsmen in Buffalo May 18: "If they believe we should have allowed a gap in our intelligence, let them investigate it. If they believe the President should have apologized to Mr. Khrushchev, let them investigate." Mansfield accused Nixon of "creating straw men for the purpose of knocking them down."

The full-toned chorus of partisan recrimination was brought to true pitch, however, by Adlai E. Stevenson. In a Chicago speech May 19, the two-time Democratic nominee said: "Premier Khrushchev wrecked this conference. Let there be no mistake about that.... But we handed Khrushchev the crowbar and the sledgehammer to wreck the meeting. Without our series of blunders, Mr. Khrushchev would not have had a pretext for making his impossible demands and wild charges." The "hard, inescapable facts," Stevenson said, were "that this Administration played into Khrushchev's hands; that if Khrushchev wanted to wreck the conference our Government made it possible; that the Administration has acutely embarrassed our allies and endangered our bases; that they have helped make successful negotiations with the Russians -- negotiations that are vital to our survival -- impossible so long as they are in power." The Nation, he said, "cannot sweep this whole sorry mess under the rug in the name of national unity."

Stevenson's broadside touched off both interparty and intraparty reaction. Rallying to Stevenson's side were 38 House Democrats, led by Rep. Frank Kowalski (D Conn.), who wrote the President May 20 that it was "the Administration's responsibility to answer" a series of eight questions dealing with the U-2 incident. (Another 18 House Democrats had signed the letter May 23.) Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Stuart Symington (D Mo.) also endorsed the substance of Stevenson's attack. But James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman and a supporter of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) for the Presidential nomination, called Stevenson an "apostle of appeasement". In a statement May 21, Farley called on Democrats to condemn and repudiate Stevenson's "absurd" speech.

Farley's "appeasement" label was echoed by the Republican National Committee, which charged May 21 that Stevenson had fallen "like a ton of bricks for the Khrushchev line." By his "disastrously divisive speech at a critical hour," it said, Stevenson "has tried to destroy American unity for personal, partisan political reasons." Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, commented in

like fashion on the letter to the President by House Democrats. "As I recall," said Miller, "the Democrats dropped our guard once before...at Pearl Harbor. We're not going to let that happen again."

Stevenson's criticisms, in turn, drew further endorsement May 22 from the Democratic Advisory Council in a statement saying "the fiasco in Paris raises again the whole issue of the lack of competence of the present Administration." The Eisenhower foreign policy had failed, the Council charged, "because of its fundamental lack of purpose and integrity."

PROBES APPROVED

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee's National Policy Machinery Subcommittee, announced May 20 that his group would hold closed-door hearings on the U-2 incident beginning May 24. A parallel review of the entire affair was proposed May 21 by Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which approved the plan May 24 and prepared to hear Secretary of State Christian A. Herter May 27.

Meanwhile, however, the partisan debate resumed May 23 in full force when Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) charged that Stevenson himself had "torpedoed" the summit conference in an interview published in a Paris newspaper on the eve of the meeting, in which Stevenson was quoted as approving Western concessions on Berlin, including the reduction of American forces from 11,000 to 7,000, in return for Soviet agreement to a treaty banning nuclear tests. Dirksen speculated that the interview had persuaded Khrushchev that "he might be dealing later with a more gentle, a more tractable, a more flexible, and a less firm President."

Stevenson denied giving French reporter Robert Boulay an interview or making the statements attributed to him during a conversation in Stevenson's home a month earlier. Boulay, in turn, denied that he had misquoted Stevenson. But the incident, brought to the fore by Dirksen, set off a series of angry exchanges in the Senate between Democrats Mansfield, Kennedy, and Symington, and Republicans Dirksen and Hugh Scott (R Pa.).

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) entered the fray May 23 with a 1,000-word statement calling on both parties to prevent the debate from degenerating "into a clash of absurd partisan absolutes." But he said that "some aspects of American conduct, immediately prior to the conference, demand examination of their purpose and prudence." Rockefeller, who later announced he would accept a draft for the Republican Presidential nomination, thus affirmed his policy of maintaining an independent position vis-a-vis the Administration.

The President, however, made no apologies for American conduct in his address to the nation May 25. He assumed full responsibility for the U-2 flight, saying for the first time that its timing, "considering the imminence of the summit meeting", had been considered and the decision made that "the program should not be halted." He also stated, for the first time, that the initial U.S. statement regarding the missing plane had been deliberately misleading because "protection of our intelligence system and the pilot, and concealment of the plane's mission, still seemed imperative."

Acknowledging that he had ordered further flights of the U-2 stopped before leaving for Paris, he noted that "their usefulness was impaired" and that "new techniques, other than aircraft, are constantly being devel-

oped." This was reference to the Midas (missile defense alarm system) satellite, the first of which was successfully launched into orbit May 24 from Cape Canaveral. The President also disclosed that he personally had approved a worldwide military communications alert ordered late May 15 by Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr.

As for East-West relations, he said: "We must continue businesslike dealings with the Soviet leaders on outstanding issues, and improve the contacts between our own and the Soviet peoples." Regarding current negotiations with the Soviets on disarmament and a nuclear test ban, he said "we shall not back away, on account of recent events, from (our) efforts or commitments."

Stevenson, speaking in Chicago May 26, commended the President's pledge to continue negotiations. But in a telegram to Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler, 55 Members of Congress urged him to ask the networks to give Stevenson equal time to answer the President.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Attorney General William P. Rogers, acting for the second time within two weeks under the 1960 Civil Rights Act, May 23 called for the voting registration records of four Southern counties to determine whether there was discrimination against eligible Negroes. He requested election officials in Montgomery County, Ala., Early County, Ga., and Ouachita and East Feliciana Parishes, La., to make their records available for inspection by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Rogers May 9, acting for the first time under the Civil Rights Act, called for the voting records of four other Southern counties. (Weekly Report p. 834)

Rogers said his new request was based on these facts: Montgomery County had 34,079 Negroes of voting age, of whom 3,480 were registered; Early County, about 4,774 Negroes of voting age, with 226 registered; East Feliciana, about 6,325 Negroes of voting age, with 76 registered; and Ouachita Parish, 14,532 Negroes, with 727 registrations.

Rogers said in each of these counties a very substantial proportion of white persons of voting age were registered and that the Justice Department had information that major changes had occurred in the registrations in the two Louisiana parishes as a result of challenges filed by local White Citizens Councils.

Following Rogers' May 9 request for voting records, officials in McCormack County, S.C., and Webster County, Ga., promptly complied. No action was taken on the request for records of East Carroll Parish, La., and access to records of Wilcox County, Ala., was denied by a May 20 temporary state court injunction, obtained by Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion.

SUPREME COURT ACTIONS

The Supreme Court May 23 took the following actions: Held 7-2, in *Rohr Aircraft Co. v. San Diego County*, that surplus federal property to which the Reconstruction Finance Corp. had formal title, but did not actually use, was subject to local taxation.

Upheld 5-4, in *Levine v. U.S.*, a criminal contempt sentence imposed summarily by a judge on a witness who refused to answer questions by a grand jury and the judge in a court room cleared of the public, but not of counsel, when the witness did not explicitly object to nonpublic contempt proceedings.

(For Capitol Briefs, see p. 938)



Political Notes

OREGON PRIMARY RESULTS

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Vice President Richard M. Nixon (R) were overwhelming victors in their parties' May 20 Oregon Presidential preference primaries. (Weekly Report p. 841)

On the basis of unofficial returns from 2,742 of 2,883 precincts, the Democratic totals were:

Kennedy	134,979	51.0%
Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.)	85,334	32.3
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	16,989	6.4
Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.)	12,142	4.6
Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)	10,880	4.1
Adlai E. Stevenson (writeins)	4,267	1.6

It was Kennedy's seventh straight primary victory, insuring him of Oregon's 17 votes at the Democratic National Convention. He said May 21, "I think I will be nominated now," but added that "it isn't sewed up."

After conceding to Kennedy and congratulating him on his victory, Morse announced he would abandon all efforts to gather convention votes. Morse had campaigned in Oregon as a favorite son and accused Kennedy of being a party wrecker because he said Kennedy might have harmed Morse's chances of reelection to the Senate in 1962.

Morse May 17 accused Kennedy of "trying to buy the White House". Kennedy aides May 20 answered that Kennedy had spent less in Oregon than Morse spent campaigning for the May 3 District of Columbia primary. (Morse groups May 17 reported expenditures of \$43,876 in the D.C. primary.)

Symington and Johnson, whose names were entered in the primary without their consent, did not campaign in the state. Humphrey formally withdrew from the nomination race May 11.

In Republican balloting, Nixon received 192,869 votes (unofficial returns from 2,726 of 2,883 precincts). New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller received 4,805 votes. The percentages: Nixon, 97.6 percent; Rockefeller, 2.4 percent. Nixon did not campaign personally in Oregon, though his supporters were active.

SENATORIAL, CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY

In the Democratic Senatorial primary, Maurine B. Neuberger, wife of the late Senator, received 198,299 votes (2,744 of 2,883 precincts), defeating five candidates. She received 78.6 percent of the Democratic vote. In the Republican race, ex-Gov. Elmo E. Smith (1956-57) won the Senate nomination, 169,882 to 29,207, over his only opponent, George Altwater. The returns gave Smith 85.3 percent of the GOP votes (returns from 2,775 of 2,883 precincts).

All incumbent Congressmen were renominated. In the 1st District Democratic primary, Marv Owens, a 24-year-old Army enlisted man on duty at Camp Roberts, Calif., won a narrow victory over the favored candidate, Salem attorney Steve Anderson. Owens will face Rep. Walter Norblad (R) in the general election.

In the 3rd District, Wallace L. Lee, a conservative Republican, won an unexpected victory over Richard Hill

of Portland. Lee will run against Rep. Edith Green (D), who won a 7-1 victory over her primary opponent.

The Congressional winners, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	Marv Owens	*Walter Norblad
2	*Al Ullman	Ronald E. Phair
3	*Edith Green	Wallace L. Lee
4	*Charles O. Porter	Edwin R. Durno

*Incumbent

FLORIDA PRIMARY RESULTS

Former state house speaker C. Farris Bryant, 45, of Ocala May 24 won the Democratic nomination for Governor of Florida, defeating state senator Doyle E. Carlton, 37, of Wauchula in a primary runoff. Returns from 1,938 of 1,971 precincts showed Bryant receiving 493,464 votes (54.8 percent) and Carlton 407,073 votes (45.2 percent). The two had qualified for the runoff by leading eight others in a May 3 primary. Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins (D) May 20 endorsed Carlton.

Bryant will face Republican gubernatorial candidate George Peterson of Fort Lauderdale in November.

National convention delegate slates supporting Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. George A. Smathers (D) were unopposed.

S.D. PRIMARY OUTLOOK

South Dakota holds its Presidential, gubernatorial and Congressional primary June 7. (For details of Presidential primary, see Weekly Report p. 347.)

A slate pledged to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), entered before his May 11 withdrawal from the Presidential race, will appear unopposed on the Democratic Presidential primary ballot. On the Republican side only an unpledged slate is running. It is expected to support Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Governor -- Incumbent Ralph Herseth (D) is unopposed for renomination. The Republican candidate for Governor will be speaker of the house Archie Gubbrud of Alcester.

Senate -- Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R) is unopposed for renomination. Rep. George McGovern (D) has abandoned his 1st District seat to run against Mundt, and has no primary opposition.

House -- 1st District -- State secretary of agriculture Ray Fitzgerald is favored over state senator Robert Chamberlain of Brown county for the Democratic nomination for McGovern's seat. The leading Republican candidate, according to polls taken in the district, is Ben Reifel, a Government career man in the Indian Service and holder of a doctor's degree in administration. Reifel is half Sioux Indian. Opposing Reifel in the primary are Raymond E. Dana, Sioux Falls state legislator, and Dan Stuelpnagel, former mayor of Yankton. The 1st District seat was traditionally Republican until 1956.

2nd District -- Rep. E. Y. Berry (R) is unopposed in the GOP primary. On the Democratic side, W.H. (Bill) Raff, a professor at the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology in Rapid City, has no primary opposition.

MONTANA PRIMARY OUTLOOK

Interest in the Montana June 7 Congressional and gubernatorial primary is centered on the heated contest for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. The candidates are the state's two Democratic Representatives, Lee Metcalf (1st District) and LeRoy H. Anderson (2nd District), ex-Gov. John W. Bonner (D 1949-53), and John W. Mahan, a former national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Retiring Sen. James E. Murray (D) May 8 endorsed Bonner, and most observers believe the race is now very close between Metcalf and Bonner, with Anderson and Mahan running only slightly behind.

State representative Sumner Gerard of Ennis is favored in a six-man field for the Republican Senate nomination, but is being challenged seriously by Wayne W. Montgomery, Lima rancher. Other candidates are Fred J. Martin, Livingston newspaper publisher; Orvin B. Fjare of Big Timber, a former state representative; L.A. Wilson of Kremlin, a former adviser to the International Cooperation Administration in Southeast Asia; and James H. Morrow of Bozeman.

There are also spirited primary contests for both parties' gubernatorial nominations. On the Republican side, ex-Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (1945-55), 70, is in a close race with Donald G. Nutter of Sidney, former GOP state chairman. In the Democratic primary, there are three major candidates: Jack Toole of Shelby, considered the front runner; Lt. Gov. Paul Cannon, who is reported to be picking up strength in the race; and Mike Kuchera of Billings, who is making his 13th try for public office. Other candidates are John M. Nickey of Bozeman; Merrill K. Riddick of Philipsburg; and Willard E. Fraser of Billings.

CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY

1st District -- Four Democrats and three Republicans are competing for the seat being vacated by Metcalf. In the Democratic primary, Arnold Olsen of Helena, a former state attorney general, is considered the most likely winner, though he has active opposition from Milton Colvin of Missoula, a professor at Montana State University; from Maurice F. Hennessey of Butte, a county attorney; and from James R. Shea, mayor of Walkerville. On the Republican side attorney George P. Sarsfield of Butte, who has local organization support, is given a clear edge over Eugene C. Corner of Whitefish and Tom Collins of Missoula.

2nd District -- In the race for Anderson's seat, James F. Battin, Billings attorney, is unopposed for the Republican nomination. Leading Democratic entries are John C. Sheehy, a state representative from Billings, and Leo Graybill Jr., Great Falls attorney. Sheehy is considered the more liberal and Graybill the more conservative candidate. Others seeking the Democratic nomination are Norman Hauge of Wolf Point, a county commissioner; Dan O'Neill of Havre, businessman and former unsuccessful candidate for Governor; and Francis J. Arnett of Glendive.

IDAHO PRIMARY OUTLOOK

Idaho's Congressional primary is scheduled for June 7. The hottest contest is for the Democratic Senate nomination to oppose Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R), who is running for reelection. The candidates: state representative Gregg Potvin of American Falls; ex-state Democratic chairman A.W. (Bill) Brunt of Idaho Falls; Robert

McLaughlin of Mountain Home, former prosecuting attorney of Elmore City; Compton I. White, lawyer, farmer and mayor of Clark Fork; and state representative Joseph R. Garry of Plummer, a Coeur d'Alene Indian. If, as expected, no candidate receives more than 40 percent of the vote in the first primary, a runoff will be held June 28 between the two who received the most votes June 7.

Rep. Gracie Pfost (D) is favored to defeat Leslie T. McCarthy of Lewiston in the 1st District Democratic Congressional primary. Unopposed Republican candidate is Thomas A. Leupp of Nampa.

In the 2nd District, Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R) is unopposed in the GOP primary, as is Democrat Ralph R. Harding of Blackfoot in his party's primary.

IOWA PRIMARY OUTLOOK

The Iowa gubernatorial and Congressional primaries are scheduled for June 6.

Governor -- Attorney General Norman A. Erbe of Boone and state senator Jack Schroeder of Riverdale are engaged in a close contest for the Republican nomination, with ex-Lt. Gov. William H. Nicholas running behind them. In the Democratic primary, Lt. Gov. Edward J. McManus is given a slight edge over State Commerce Commissioner Harold Hughes of Ida Grove.

Senator -- Sen. Thomas E. Martin (R) is retiring. Unopposed for the Democratic nomination is Gov. Herschel C. Loveless. On the Republican side state senator Jack Miller of Sioux City has been waging a vigorous, statewide campaign and is favored in a six-man field. Other GOP candidates are state representative Kenneth J. Stringer of Davenport, Rollo Bergeson of Des Moines, Dayton Countryman of Nevada, Oliver J. Reeve of Waverly and Ernest J. Seemann of Waterloo.

Representatives -- The only incumbent Representative facing opposition is Ben F. Jensen (R 7th District). He is favored over state representative William H. Harbor of Henderson in the GOP primary. James E. Bromwell, Cedar Rapids attorney, is favored to win the GOP nomination for the 2nd District seat which switched into Democratic hands in 1958. In the 4th District Democrat Ed Gilmour is favored to win the nomination for another try against Rep. John H. Kyl (R), who defeated Gilmour in a December 1959 special election. Floyd M. Burgeson, Des Moines physician, is favored to win the 5th District Republican nomination to oppose Rep. Neal Smith (D), who took the seat from a Republican in 1958.

The Congressional candidates, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	La Mar Foster Walter J. Guenther	*Fred Schwengel
2	*Leonard G. Wolf	James E. Bromwell Mark Buchheit
3	Edward J. Gallagher Jr. M. Douglas McMannes	*H. R. Gross
4	Ed Gilmour Philip D. Horan Frank J. Karpan	*John H. Kyl
5	*Neal Smith	Floyd M. Burgeson Albert M. Cloud
6	*Merwin Coad	Curtis G. Riehm
7	Duane Orton John P. Tinley	*Ben F. Jensen William H. Harbor
8	Kenneth D. Livermore Donald E. O'Brien	*Charles B. Hoeven

*Incumbent

CALIFORNIA PRIMARY OUTLOOK

California holds its Presidential and Congressional primary June 7. (For background on Presidential primary, see Weekly Report p. 347)

A slate pledged to Vice President Richard M. Nixon is unopposed in the Republican Presidential primary, and Republican organizations are reportedly trying to get out a large vote for Nixon in his home state. On the Democratic side, the slate pledged to the favorite-son candidacy of Gov. Edmund G. Brown is expected to win. George H. McLain, head of the California Institute of Social Welfare, a group of about 50,000 persons backing high pension plans, has entered a slate in opposition to Brown and claims widespread support across the state. Brown has reportedly stepped up his campaign to prevent too large a vote for the McLain slate.

Brown has declined to say whom he favors for the Democratic nomination. Following announcement by the California Democratic Council of plans to poll 2.5 million of the state's 3.6 million registered Democrats on their Presidential preference, Brown May 24 announced his intention to "walk the main streets of California" to learn for himself whom the people favored.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) March 2 said he would not authorize entry of a slate pledged to him in the primary. Kennedy said he would respect Brown's favorite-son status in the interests of party unity.

The primary balloting is regarded by some observers as a Brown-Nixon popularity contest. Brown holds an advantage because about one million more Democrats than Republicans are registered in the state.

CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARIES

Only two incumbent Congressmen face primary opposition. In the 23rd District, Rep. Clyde Doyle (D) is opposed by John C. Strosky, who is running with the endorsement of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education. Doyle is under attack because of his membership on the House Un-American Activities Committee and because in 1959 he voted for final House passage and the conference report on the Landrum-Griffin labor reform bill, although earlier he had opposed substituting the Landrum-Griffin version of the bill for a "milder" version and also had voted to recommit the bill.

In the 25th District, Rep. George A. Kasem (D) is favored over Jack Clair, a plumbing contractor.

There are primary races for the Republican nomination in two districts where Republican Congressmen are retiring. In the 22nd District, now represented by Joe Holt, Los Angeles city council member Lemoine Blanchard is favored in a field of nine candidates for the GOP nomination. Another council member, James C. Corman, is unopposed in the Democratic primary.

In the 16th District, being vacated by Rep. Donald L. Jackson, there is a tight race for the Republican nomination between Murray Chotiner, once a campaign adviser to Vice President Richard M. Nixon, and Alphonzo Bell Jr., who has headed the California state and Los Angeles county Republican committees. Attorney Jerry Pacht is unopposed in the Democratic race for the House seat.

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*Clem Miller	Fred G. Dupuis
2	*Harold T. Johnson	Fredric H. Nagel Jr.
3	*John E. Moss	

4	Joseph L. Bortin Phillips S. Davies Angelo Rolando	*William S. Mailliard
5	*John F. Shelley	Nick Verreos
6	Douglas R. Page	*John F. Baldwin
7	*Jeffery Cohelan	Lewis F. Sherman
8	*George P. Miller	William L. Bradbeer Robert E. Hannon Lew M. Warden Jr. *J. Arthur Younger
9	John D. Kaster Edward C. Littleton	*Charles S. Gubser
10	Russell B. Bryan	Clifford B. Bull
11	*John J. McFall	
12	*B.F. Sisk	*Charles M. Teague
13	L. Boyd Finch	G. Ray Arnett
14	*Harlan Hagen	*Gordon L. McDonough
15	Tom Birch James E. Campbell Norman H. Martell Emery S. Petty Lloyd W. Taber William H. Ware Jr.	
16	Jerry Pacht	Alphonzo E. Bell Jr. Murray M. Chotiner Jack Hagler Anne F. Redfield Heaver Tom Coffee Vincent Lee Isham *Craig Hosmer
17	*Cecil R. King	
18	D. Patrick Ahern Wallace H. Moore	Gordon S. McWilliams
19	*Chet Holifield	*H. Allen Smith
20	Gareth W. Sadler	*Edgar W. Hiestand
21	Mrs. Rudd Brown John Henry Carter W.C. Stethem	
22	James C. Corman	Lemoine Blanchard Robert F. Clifton Lloyd F. Dunn Malcolm Harper Paul Hill Eldon W. Keary J. Manning Levinson Gil Seton Andrew M. Stodel Emmett A. Schwartz
23	*Clyde Doyle James B. Locke John C. Strosky	
24	O.T. Fry Norman Hass George B. Jones	*Glenard P. Lipscomb
25	*George A. Kasem Jack Clair	William H. Johnson Jr. Mel Miller John H. Rousselot J. Noehl Schmitz Howard Seelye William E. McIntyre Robert M. Castie *James B. Utt
26	*James Roosevelt	Leonard M. Campbell
27	*Harry R. Sheppard	Charles H. Jameson
28	W. Earl Calhoun	Red Kenyon
29	Max E. Woods *D.S. Saund	*Bob Wilson
30	Paul Gregg Robert L. Stevenson Walter Wencke	

*Incumbent

ROCKEFELLER AVAILABILITY

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) May 25 told a meeting of state Republican leaders "in all candor" that he would accept a draft for the GOP Presidential nomination. The meeting was called in the wake of a May 17-18 visit to New York by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, after which some GOP officials reportedly expressed the desire to declare themselves for Nixon. The state convention delegation is expected to meet June 14 to decide its course. Rockefeller, in revealing he was available for a draft, said, "I would say the Vice President's nomination obviously is what is to be expected." He also said he might alter his May 14 decision not to attend the convention, if the GOP accepted the "finality of my position" not to accept the Vice Presidential nomination. Nixon May 17 said he accepted as final Rockefeller's statements on the Vice Presidency but that he considered Rockefeller "always a potential contender for the Presidency." (Weekly Report p. 890)

The New York Times May 25 said that unofficial estimates of delegate totals, while disagreeing on Nixon's exact support, all showed him with more than the 666 convention votes needed for the Republican Presidential nomination.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The Arrangements Committee for the Democratic National Convention May 24 named Florida Gov. Leroy Collins (D) permanent chairman of the convention. (For biography, see p. 931) Sen. Frank Church (D Idaho) was named keynote speaker-temporary chairman. (Weekly Report p. 686)

Both men have been mentioned as possible Vice Presidential candidates on the Democratic ticket. Church, 35, is the youngest member of the Senate. He was keynote at the Idaho Democratic convention in 1952 and was elected to the Senate in 1956.

Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.), a Roman Catholic, was reportedly Collins' closest rival for the chairmanship, but lost out in part because party officials feared the convention setup might be topheavy with Catholics. (Weekly Report p. 191)

The Arrangements Committee also announced the selection of Iowa Gov. Herschel C. Loveless as chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business; Mrs. Vel Phillips, national committeewoman from Wisconsin, as Loveless' co-chairman; Margaret Price, national committeewoman from Michigan, as chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization; and Sen. Joseph S. Clark (Pa.) as co-chairman. Monroe Goldwater of New York was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms.

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS

● MINNESOTA -- The Minnesota Democratic state convention May 22 voted to support Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) as a favorite-son candidate on the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention. It also elected Humphrey its delegation chairman, pledged to take no position on other candidates until the convention and commended Adlai E. Stevenson for his stand against the Administration's handling of the U-2 plane incident. (See page 924)

● VIRGINIA -- The Virginia Democratic state convention May 21 voted to instruct its national convention delegation to support Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) for the

Presidential nomination. Resolutions on support of the national ticket offered by party loyalists and by a group that favored refusal to endorse the national ticket until it knew who the nominee was did not reach the floor. (For Virginia rules and history of party loyalty see Weekly Report p. 571)

● PENNSYLVANIA -- The Philadelphia Bulletin May 19 reported that Pennsylvania Gov. David L. Lawrence (D) had told Democratic leaders he had no intention of joining a bandwagon for Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) in the near future, and that he intended to take an uncommitted delegation to the national convention.

● STEVENSON -- In an article entitled "How Stevenson Let Me Down" in the June 7 issue of Look magazine former President Harry S. Truman related several anecdotes about Adlai E. Stevenson to illustrate what Truman called Stevenson's "indecisiveness". Truman said this would make him "ineffectual as a President." Stevenson May 24 said, "I respect President Truman, if not his memory of events."

POWELL

Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) May 20 endorsed Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) for President saying, "The only man I can see is Symington." Powell supported President Eisenhower in 1956. Powell said his main concern was the party platform, not the "personalities", and he was ready to lead a convention walkout of Negro delegates if the Democratic platform did not contain a strong civil rights plank. He said he had seen a draft of a proposed plank, prepared by the Democratic Advisory Council's committee on civil rights, and liked it because it had "an affirmation of the Supreme Court school segregation decision as the supreme law of the land."

Federal Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan May 23 denied a motion for judgment of acquittal on the one remaining count of the indictment in Powell's trial on income tax charges. Powell's trial on that count ended in a hung jury April 22 after Bryan had thrown out two other charges. (Weekly Report p. 891, 720)

KENTUCKY PRIMARY RESULTS

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R) won the Republican nomination for reelection with 50,179 votes (96.2 percent) to Thurman J. Hamlin's 1,973 votes (3.8 percent) in Kentucky's May 24 primary. Unofficial returns, with nearly all 3,746 precincts reporting, also showed that ex-Gov. Keen Johnson (D 1939-43), 64, won the Democratic nomination to oppose Cooper. Johnson received 112,234 votes to 75,700 for ex-Rep. John Young Brown (D 1933-35), his nearest opponent. (Weekly Report p. 841)

In House races all incumbents were renominated. In the 5th District Republican race Jule Appel's 36-vote victory over Clyde W. Middleton may be contested.

The nominees:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*Frank Stubblefield	No candidate
2	*William H. Natcher	No candidate
3	*Frank W. Burke	Henry R. Heyburn
4	*Frank Chelf	No candidate
5	*Brent Spence	Jule Appel
6	*John C. Watts	Howard A. Dickey Jr.
7	*Carl D. Perkins	Herbert Rowland
8	Donald R. Shepard	*Eugene Siler

*Incumbent

DEMOCRATS DRAW PARTY SELF-PORTRAIT

The Democratic Advisory Council May 15 issued a pamphlet, "The Democrats: Profile of the Popular Party", describing the basic position of the Democratic party. It was prepared by a special committee of the Council's Economic Policy Committee, headed by John Kenneth Galbraith.

Defining the Democratic party as the "party of popular aspiration" and the Republican party as "the party of the more privileged groups and of business power," the pamphlet said:

"It would be incorrect, no doubt, to say that the Republican party is the servant of any one particular interest or group. It is a conservative party; many are attracted to it merely because it appears as a bulwark against what, to them, is unwelcome change. It is the party of the people of position and prestige...of the larger and more influential members of the business community. This is unpublicized but also an accepted fact of our political life."

GOP AND BUSINESS

"The Republican party is not a party of all business... many important businessmen...have refused to believe that the longer-term interests of the large corporations could best be advanced by a single- or limited-interest party.... Nonetheless, the special identification of the Republican party with the larger and more secure part of the business community is a fact.... It would be astonishing indeed (if the influence of business) were not reflected in active alignments in politics. Hence we should regard the alignment of the larger firms with the Republican party and vice versa as a wholly normal and natural thing. It is no more to be deplored than democracy and politics are to be deplored. But neither is it an affiliation that should be concealed or denied."

"In the United States a large section of the press, as well as the other media of communication, is part of the community of established business success. As a result, it is either explicitly Republican or reflects, automatically, the Republican reaction to popular demands for change and reform."

"As a popular party, Democrats must always seek to make full equality of opportunity a full reality for all people.... To avoid speaking of the special advantages of those whom Hamilton called the rich and the well-born, or to suppress all reference to the possessors of corporate power, is to sanction by such silence all existing privilege. Hence, it is to surrender equality of opportunity as a political issue. More important, it is a flat default, on the responsibility of the popular party...it accepts a divided society as permanent."

"One of the qualities which most sharply distinguish a popular party is its attitude toward government itself... Democrats...regard politics and public service as a vocation -- a career to be followed for its own sake. As a result, Democratic administrations are characterized by expertness and experience. This is in contrast with the Republican tendency, especially marked in these last years, to regard service to the government as a brief and grudging interlude in an otherwise fascinating and remunerative business career or as a suitable form of retirement from active business life."

"Democrats regard government as a useful and constructive force in life. It is one way by which people

achieve their purposes in a free society.... The Republican party, by contrast, sets itself in principle against government.... (They regard the functions of government) as inferior forms of activity performed, on the whole, by inferior people and hence to be held to the minimum. In Republican campaign oratory, popular government is regularly presented as a prime enemy of the people.... The needs of the man of modest income for government services are very different from those of the well-to-do or wealthy family. The poorer man must have good public schools; the well-to-do family can pay if necessary for private education.... The underlying reasons for the different attitudes toward the state become even more evident when the role of corporate power is examined. The large corporation can provide itself with many of the services which the government must supply to the smaller firm."

"(Both parties) subscribe to the goals of price stability and the avoidance of inflation and to that of realizing the full potential of the American economy for growth. But the commitment of a popular party to these goals is vastly different from that of a party of the more privileged and economically secure groups. Inflation is not always a serious matter for the large business...the effect of inflation on the common man is very different.... The natural commitment of the popular party to a policy of avoiding depression and securing an adequate rate of economic expansion is even stronger."

GOVERNMENT COSTS MONEY

"The general welfare requires strong and effective government...(but these programs) cost money for which taxes must be paid. They are far more important for the man of modest income than for the well-to-do. It follows that the Republican party, though it may not be serving the national interest, is faithfully reflecting the interests of its members when it conducts its campaign against government services. It is equally clear that the Democratic party...must take its stand on behalf of affirmative government."

"...it is the special responsibility of the popular party, practiced as it must be in accommodation to change, to keep in review national policies in the pursuit of peace."

"During the Roosevelt and Truman years, great initiatives were taken on behalf of the poorer and less developed countries of the world and of those that were recovering from the disorganization and ravages of war. These great steps were based on a sense of compassion and common aspiration.... It would be foolish to say that national self-interest was absent (from the economic aid programs). But it would be equally wrong to say that compassion and good will were less than the dominating force. No foreign peasant or worker thought that Roosevelt's concern for him was a purely strategic matter.... Under the Republican Administration, there has been no such compassion or sympathy. Not being a drive force in domestic policy, compassion and human concern could not be present in foreign policy.... Those being assisted were made to feel that they were pawns in the cold war -- mere incidents in the effort of America to advance its own cause. The aid was perilously close to being a proclaimed bribe. Nothing could be better calculated to incite suspicion, stir resentment and reduce the value of the assistance."

COLLINS LEADING SPOKESMAN IN SOUTH FOR MODERATION

Florida Gov. Leroy Collins (D), a Southern spokesman for moderation at a time of severe tensions between the races, is expected to play a prominent role in the 1960 Democratic National Convention. He is not only the man chosen as permanent chairman of the convention, a position of power and importance held by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) since 1948, but also a potential choice of the convention for the Vice Presidential nomination. In this report, Congressional Quarterly summarizes Collins' record in public life.

Background

Tallahassee -- the "old South" of Florida -- was the scene of Collins' birth, March 10, 1909, the son of a grocery store owner and grandson of a circuit-riding Methodist minister who came to Florida from Texas around 1870. In 1927 he was graduated with honors from the Leon (Tallahassee) High School and his father agreed to match whatever amount his son could earn and save for his future education. After 18 months as a grocery clerk Collins earned enough for a course at the Eastman School of Business in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and after two years as a bank teller he had earned enough for a one-year law course which he took at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.

After passing bar examinations in Florida, Tennessee and Arkansas, Collins began practice in Tallahassee, augmenting his income with work as a legal clerk under the Works Progress Administration. His entrance into politics was romantically instigated. In 1932 he proposed marriage to his childhood sweetheart, Mary Call Darby. Collins felt his monthly income of \$34 was not enough for two persons, so he ran for the post of Leon county prosecutor. He lost the election by about 100 votes, but won his bride nevertheless. They were married June 29, 1932 and have four children (one boy, three girls), ranging in age from 10 to 26.

In 1934 Collins was elected to the state house of representatives from Leon county (which includes Tallahassee), scoring an overwhelming victory over three primary opponents. He was reelected in 1936 and 1938, and in 1940 ran successfully for an unexpired state senate term. Collins served a total of 12 years in the state senate, his service interrupted only by wartime service in the Navy, from which he was discharged with the rank of lieutenant.

As a state senator Collins sponsored legislation to raise taxes on horse and dog race betting, to finance a school building program, to end child labor, and to outlaw slot machines. He sponsored successful legislation to aid in stamping out malaria in Florida.

Collins was twice named "most valuable senator" in the St. Petersburg Times annual poll of Florida newspapermen, and in 1953 was voted "most valuable all around member" in a poll of his fellow legislators.

Governorship

In 1954 Collins ran for the unexpired term of the late Gov. Dan McCarty (D), a close friend of Collins who had died in office. Collins' principal primary opponent was former senate president Charley E. Johns who had succeeded to the governorship on McCarty's death (Florida has no lieutenant governor). Collins ran on a governmental reform platform, emphasizing the state's future growth and development. The race issue was no factor in the race. Collins won by a 66,125-vote margin in the second primary.

In his first inaugural address, Jan. 4, 1955, Collins outlined his approach to state government: "I want the people of Florida to understand that progress in business, industry and human welfare can only go so far with a ward-heeling, back-scratching, self-promoting political system.... Government cannot live by taxes alone or by jobs alone or even by roads alone. Government must have qualities of the spirit. Truth and justice and unselfish service are some of these. Without these qualities there is no worthwhile leadership, and we grapple and grope in a moral wilderness."

Presenting his full program to the legislature April 5, 1955, Collins urged the widest program of governmental reform ever proposed by a Florida governor. His program included: overhaul of the state's 70-year old constitution; repeal of Florida's "quickie" divorce law; a central purchasing plan for the state; establishment of a merit system for state employees; a road construction code based on proven need; six new junior colleges; and an increase in pay for teachers. Collins also called for reform of the court system to relieve pressure on the state supreme court, and an overhaul of the penal administration system.

Most state legislators reacted favorably to the Collins address. State senator R.B. (Bunn) Gautier of Miami said, "I think it was the finest message I have ever heard and was delivered by the most sincere and earnest man I have ever seen in the governor's office."

Three-quarters of the Collins proposals were subsequently enacted. Among those receiving legislature approval was a state development commission to promote Florida's industrial advantages. Collins said, "Florida stands on three sturdy legs. Tourism. Industry. Agriculture. The ultimate potential of all three has hardly been sighted, but all three must grow and thrive together, or none can survive." Accompanied by members of the development commission, Collins has made three "Sell Florida" trips to the North and Midwest.

Collins was successful in persuading the 1955 session of the legislature to appropriate funds for an atomic reactor at the University of Florida. The 1955 Southern Governors Council meeting approved his proposal for "immediate and joint planning among the Southern states on a regional basis" to explore the possibilities of nuclear power. Resulting conferences of Southern technical and educational experts on nuclear energy have

led to current efforts to form a 16-state Southern Interstate Compact on Nuclear Energy.

Racial Tensions

State law prohibits a Florida governor from succeeding himself, but the state supreme court ruled that the prohibition did not apply to the part-term Collins had completed by 1956, and he ran for reelection. The race issue, centered on the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision, had become a heated political issue. Collins campaigned as a moderate, and swamped extremist opposition. He received a majority of the vote in the first Democratic primary -- the first gubernatorial candidate in Florida ever to do so.

By late 1956 racial tensions were becoming increasingly strained in the state. A Negro bus boycott in Tallahassee led to acts of violence, including a shot-gun blast fired into a Negro grocery and the stoning of the home of a Negro integration leader. Collins Jan. 1, 1957 invoked emergency powers which had been given him by the legislature to close down bus operations for 11 days.

Discussing the boycott question in his second inaugural address, Jan. 8, 1957, Collins said he was convinced "that the average white citizen does not object to non-segregated seating in buses -- any more than he objects to riding the same elevators with Negroes or patronizing the same stores. He does resent some of the methods being used to achieve certain ends. Boycotts, ultimatums and peremptory demands can never achieve what persuasion, peaceful petitions and normal judicial procedures can do for the Negro race."

On the school desegregation issue Collins took the same moderate approach that was typical of his handling of the bus boycott question. In mid-summer 1956 he called the legislature into special session to pass a series of laws designed to cope with the school desegregation problem. Mainstay of the program was a pupil placement law, which conveyed to local school boards absolute authority and full discretion in making assignments. At the same time Collins vetoed another measure which would have set up a private school system as a last resort to block integration.

In his 1957 inaugural address Collins summed up his approach to school desegregation:

"I do not know the ultimate answer," he said. "And I do not believe anyone else does. However, I am convinced that we will not find the answer in some attitudes that are being reflected in various quarters today.

"In the first place, it will do us no good whatever to defy the United States Supreme Court. Actually, this court is an essential institution for the preservation of our form of government. It is little short of rebellion and anarchy to suggest that any state can isolate and quarantine itself against the effect of a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court....

"Violence and disorder in any form can never be the answer....

"Above all, hate is not the answer.

"One may be hated and still retain his human dignity, but one who hates suffers a shrinking of his soul....

"Of all the Southern states, I believe Florida has provided legislation which will best enable it to live honestly, honorably and peacefully with the two great realities facing us: the court decisions and the social and economic conditions existing in the South....

"It is my judgment that these laws -- in line with the court's recognition that local conditions must be

taken into full account -- give us assurance that there will be no integration in our public schools so long as such is not wise in the light of the social, economic and health facts of life as they exist in various localities of our state."

Collins concluded the inaugural address by telling his listeners they must catch the spirit of verse 3 of James Russell Lowell's hymn, "Once to Every Man and Nation":

"'New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth.'"

"This is the call of history -- a history which grows impatient," Collins said. "Ours is the generation in which great decisions can no longer be passed to the next.

"We have a state to build -- a South to serve -- a Nation to convince -- and a God to serve."

No public school desegregation took place in Florida in 1956, 1957 or 1958. By early 1959 there was strong support for legislation to close schools rather than permit integration. Collins opposed any such action, asking the legislature "never, never, never to pass a law under which a school can be closed. When you close schools, you close people's minds and shut out progress." In February 1959 Collins warned that unless Florida took initiative in solving the integration problem, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People would seize the initiative through court decrees. "If the state maintains control," Collins said, "it can determine who is to be integrated and when and where. And we can also limit it."

Finally, authorities in Dade county (Miami), acting under the 1956 pupil placement law, ordered desegregation in a school in a neighborhood in transition from white to colored population, effective in September 1959. The school has since become predominately colored because of rapid population change in the neighborhood. Collins commented at the time the desegregation took place: "Our choice has not been some desegregation or none. It has been whether limited desegregation would come under procedures our own local school authorities would fashion and administer or uncontrolled desegregation, through coercion and accompanying threats of disorder."

The wave of Negro sitdown demonstrations in the South which spread to Florida in early 1960 prompted Collins to make a major TV address to the people of the state March 20, urging moderation and level-headedness in the crisis. Collins said merchants had a right to serve whomever they wish, but that he considered it "unfair and morally wrong" to serve Negroes in some departments of a store but to refuse them service in others. He announced he would establish a biracial commission on race relations, which is currently in operation, and urged local communities to form committees throughout the state. Several communities have followed through on the Collins proposal. Reaction to the Collins speech was generally favorable throughout Florida and the Nation. (For excerpts, see Weekly Report p. 566)

National Role

Collins has not limited his efforts in behalf of racial moderation to Florida. In March 1956 he sent a telegram to President Eisenhower urging that he call a conference of governors and attorneys general from Southern states

to review the subject of race relations. Collins was one of the leaders in an unsuccessful attempt by a group of Southern governors in October 1957 to arrange a compromise between Gov. Orval Faubus (D Ark.) and federal authorities in the Little Rock school controversy. In a Sept. 24, 1957 statement Collins had expressed regret that the President had resorted "to this extreme" in calling troops into Little Rock, instead of using the Arkansas National Guard to insure "law and order."

Collins Feb. 24, 1959 abandoned his frequent efforts to bring President Eisenhower and Southern leaders together for a discussion of the school segregation question. "The present Administration has indicated a willingness to let this problem take its course," Collins said. "I think this is dangerous. In fact, I think it would likely result in crises that well could develop into a catastrophe."

Collins spoke out frequently in support of moderation on racial issues while serving as chairman of the Southern Governors Conference (1957-58) and the National Governors Conference (1958-59). Before the Southern Governors Conference in Lexington, Ky., in September 1959, and later before the executive committee session of the National Governors Conference in Biloxi, Miss., in February 1959, Collins advanced his plan for federal legislation to help communities desegregate their schools "where and when feasible," or to protect them from "improvident, forced desegregation where and when it is not feasible."

Under the Collins plan the President would appoint five-member educational adjustment commissions in every state. The governor would be asked to recommend names for the President to appoint. The commissions, consisting of residents of the state in question, would consider social and psychological factors in determining the speed at which desegregation should proceed in any community. Although the right of appeal to the courts would be maintained, the commissions would be given first authority in setting desegregation patterns. Collins said the commissions would be freer of political fears than local school boards, and that they would ease the fear of massive integration in areas with heavy Negro populations.

Collins' plan was not received warmly by the governors, reportedly because Northern governors felt they could not endorse a plan allowing for even temporary slowdowns in integration, while the Southern governors felt they could not openly advocate even token compliance with the Supreme Court desegregation decision.

Collins, who in 1959 became the first Southern governor to join the Democratic Advisory Council, has submitted his plan for educational adjustment commissions to that group for consideration. He said his plan is more needed today than when first proposed "because what we are witnessing is a period of relative quiet before a new and more dangerous storm." Collins has concurred in most Advisory Council policy statements. He specifically dissented, however, to a Dec. 6, 1959 Council policy paper calling for strong civil rights legislation and federal grants to aid secondary education. Collins said pre-college education was a state responsibility.

Trip to Soviet Union

In 1959 Collins widened his experience in the international scene through a trip to the Soviet Union. He headed, as chairman of the Governors Conference, a group of nine governors who spent 30 days in Russia studying

Health, Religion, Residence

Collins is reported to be in good health and to suffer no further effects of the malaria from which he suffered in his youth. He is 6'1" tall, weighs 185 lbs. Fishing and hunting are his favorite recreation.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

The permanent Collins residence is The Grove, a large house on a wooded hill across the street from the governor's mansion in Tallahassee. The Grove was built by Mrs. Collins' great-grandfather, territorial Gov. Richard Keith Call, in the early 1820s.

the Soviet equivalents of state governments. The group visited five of the Soviet republics, travelling as far east as Kazakstan on the Chinese border. On July 31, on his return to the U.S., Collins presented President Eisenhower with the transcript of an interview the group had had with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and said he thought an Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting could do "tremendous good." At the Governors Conference Aug. 5, 1959 in San Juan, P.R., Collins supported a successful resolution inviting the heads of the 15 Soviet republics to visit the U.S.

Commenting May 17, 1960 on the breakdown of the summit conference, Collins said, "I feel that our national Administration bungled the U-2 incident badly. At the same time we must stand behind our President. National unity is most imperative in an international crisis." Collins participated in the May 21 Democratic Advisory Council meeting which condemned U.S. handling of the incident.

Domestic Policy Stands

Unlike many other governors, Collins has taken no public stands on several domestic issues such as medical care for the aged, depressed areas legislation, and the farm surplus program. Associates say that he is opposed to "tight money" policies of the Eisenhower Administration and is strongly in favor of urban renewal and slum clearance legislation.

In 1957 Collins outlined his philosophy on the problem of states' rights: "Local governments -- the cities, the school districts, the counties and states -- should face up to their responsibilities. I hope I live long enough to see the day when they all find courage and honesty enough to tax their citizens as they should be taxed and then serve them as they should be served," Collins said. "When that happens, the Federal Government will be able to restrict its activities.... If more people would be concerned with states' responsibilities instead of states' rights, there would be little loss of those rights."

In April 1955 Collins expressed disapproval of a suggested permanent legislative investigating committee into Communism in Florida. Collins said of Communism, "I hate everything it stands for. It's just as repugnant to me as it can be." But "the investigative procedures must be conducted to keep from incriminating the innocent."

Collins is a "loyalist" Democrat -- loyal to the national party and opposed to Southern splinter movements. He was one of the few ranking Florida Democrats who actively campaigned for Adlai Stevenson in 1952 and 1956.

At a Democratic National Committee dinner Feb. 28, 1959, celebrating victories in the 1958 elections, Collins said "the Democratic party trusts the people" and has "over the years shown a willingness and an ability to move forward, to change with changing conditions, to keep abreast of the people and their needs.... On the other hand, the Republican party, with its face turned in concern toward the past and its thoughts preoccupied with where the Nation has been, rather than the opportunities which are at hand, has failed to put itself in tune with the aspirations of a growing and maturing people."

Extradition Case

In 1957 Collins was called on to act in a case involving the right of Jewish parents, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin B. Ellis, to keep their five-year old daughter, Hildy, whom they had adopted in Massachusetts ten days after her birth to an unwed Catholic mother. The Massachusetts Supreme Court ordered the Ellises, who had since moved to Florida, to return the child to her natural mother for placement in a Catholic orphanage. When the family refused, Mass. Gov. Foster Furcolo (D) signed papers asking Florida to return the Ellises to Massachusetts to face kidnapping charges.

Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston, then an archbishop, defended the efforts of the natural mother to regain her child, stressing the religious issue. Collins May 24, 1957 refused the Massachusetts request for extradition. He said that while he respected the rights of a natural mother to have the child reared in her faith, this right must yield to more fundamental rights.

"The great and good God of all of us, regardless of faith, grants to every child to be born: first, the right to be wanted, and secondly, the right to be loved," Collins

said. "Hildy's mother denied both of these rights to her.... It was the Ellises, in truth and in fact, who have been the persons through whom God has assured to Hildy these first two rights as one of His children."

The Vice Presidency

Collins has been mentioned in Democratic circles as a possible contender for second place on the 1960 national ticket. In Chicago April 25, 1960 Collins said he would accept the nomination for Vice President, but that he is not seeking the post. There have been no indications of an organized movement to win the Vice Presidential nomination for Collins. The Florida delegation will go to the convention pledged to the favorite son candidacy of Sen. George A. Smathers for President. Smathers himself might emerge as a Vice Presidential candidate.

Collins has declined to say whom he favors for the Presidential nomination.

Collins has made frequent statements saying that a Southerner should not be deprived a place on the national ticket because of his section. In a speech in Louisville, Ky., in December 1959, he said the South furnished most of the early leadership of the country -- men like Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Madison, Monroe and Jackson. "In those days," he said, "the Nation was eager to accept fine leadership without regard to geographic consideration. I believe the Nation is just as eager today, despite all of the sage political forecasts that only men from this state or that region can win national attraction and provide leadership of our country."

But in a speech April 14, 1960, at Princeton, N.J., Collins warned: "If the South wraps itself in a Confederate blanket and consumes itself in racial furor, it will bury itself politically for decades to come."

Political Briefs

MORRIS APPOINTMENT

Robert Morris, who was defeated April 19 by Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) for the New Jersey GOP Senatorial nomination, May 23 was named president of the University of Dallas, Texas. The school is in the district of Rep. Bruce Alger, Texas' only Republican. (Weekly Report p. 685)

1960 ELECTION STUDY

The Rockefeller Foundation May 12 announced it had granted \$206,800 to the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center to help finance a proposed study of the 1960 elections. The Center will attempt to discover how the events of 1957-60 influenced the voter, what the influence of political "personalities" is, and whether the party affiliation of individuals shift with their economic and social status.

CAUDLE AND CONNELLY

Two officials of the Administration of former President Harry S. Truman May 4 began two-year prison terms for conspiring to defraud the Government in a tax-evasion case. Truman May 5 called the sentence against Matthew J. Connelly, who served as his appointments secretary, "one of the worst miscarriages of justice in

my time." Connelly and T. Lamar Caudle, former legal chief of the Justice Department's tax division, entered prison after four years of court action.

TIMES RETRACTION

Alabama Gov. John Patterson (D) May 9 wrote the New York Times demanding that it retract material in a March 24 advertisement which he said charged him with "grave misconduct and...improper actions and omissions as Governor". The Times May 16 retracted the paragraphs from the ad, which was sponsored by the "Committee to Defend Martin Luther King and the Struggle for Freedom in the South". Patterson April 27 said he would sue the Times because of the ad. (Weekly Report p. 792)

PLATFORM PLANKS

The Western Democratic Conference May 13 endorsed three prospective planks for the Democratic platform and forwarded them to the party Platform Committee. The planks: the formation of a federal transportation agency which would integrate the regulation of railroad, bus, truck, aviation and shipping operations; a tax moratorium granting railroads deferment of taxes on funds earmarked for the improvement of rail facilities; and a review of existing natural gas law under which proposed rate increases may go into effect, subject to later review and possible refunds, if the Federal Power Commission does not hold hearings within five months. (Weekly Report p. 415)

MAYORS' CONFERENCE

The United States Conference of Mayors in Chicago May 14 adopted a resolution calling on the Federal Government to establish a new post to handle the problems of the Nation's cities.

The outgoing president of the Conference, Mayor Richard J. Daley (D) of Chicago, offered the resolution, which proposed the appointment of a Cabinet-level Secretary of Urban Affairs "to give to the people of our metropolitan areas equitable representation in the federal administration." Daley said the legislatures in "nearly every state of the Union are dominated by representatives of the rural areas."

Daley's proposal was one of several resolutions ratified by the Conference. Other policy resolutions adopted by the mayors asked Congress to:

- "Recognize the imperative need for urban renewal and housing legislation."
- Extend the federal aid-to-airports program to 1962 and appropriate an additional \$200 million to finance it.
- Provide more federal funds to local governments for the construction of community facilities; the Conference said more than \$25 billion was needed just to build and improve water and sewer systems.
- Provide federal money to help relocate persons displaced by federal highway projects; the mayors said the federal road program "was uprooting thousands of families all over the country."

The new president of the Conference, Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D) of Philadelphia, urged his colleagues to step up their lobbying efforts in order to get help from Congress on urban problems. He suggested that the mayors visit Washington personally in 1961 to meet the next President and members of key Senate and House committees and try to enlist support for proposals that would aid their cities.

Dilworth said he intended to take various urban relief proposals to the platform committees of both the Democratic and Republican parties before the nominating conventions and, after the conventions, to present the proposals to the Democratic and Republican Presidential candidates.

Meyer Kestnbaum, special assistant to President Eisenhower and chairman of the Federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, May 14 said the mayors should not "export problems to Washington."

"We can have efficient administration of Government only if all levels discharge their responsibilities fully," he said. "We must not seek to shift our burdens elsewhere. There must be a proper balance between income and expenditure at all levels of Government."

Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, May 14 criticized employers, both private and public, who refused to hire elderly persons. "This form of discrimination, like all others," he said, "is completely indefensible."

CONSERVATIVE VOTE STUDY

Americans for Constitutional Action, a conservative political action group, May 19 released a study of Congressmen's voting records which the group said would enable voters to "determine for themselves which of the incumbents running for reelection will most likely fight for a system of individual freedom and opportunity and which of them will support more collectivist schemes, more taxing and more regimentation."

The 122-page "ACA Index" was based on 117 "crucial" roll-call votes, 77 in the Senate from 1955 through 1959, and 40 in the House from 1957 through 1959.

Of the 14 Senators receiving favorable ratings from ACA, Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) ranked highest with Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) a close second. Tied for third among Senators on the ACA Index were John Marshall Butler (R Md.) and Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.). Among Democratic Senators, Harry Flood Byrd (Va.) was rated the top conservative, tying for fifth place with Styles Bridges (R N.H.). Others among the 14: Curtis (R Neb.), Cotton (R N.H.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Bennett (R Utah), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Lausche (D Ohio) and Robertson (D Va.).

Thirteen Members of the House had "perfect" voting records according to the ACA Index. They were: Alger (R Texas), Devine (R Ohio), Goodell (R N.Y.), Hiestand (R Calif.), Hoffman (R Ill.), Lafore (R Pa.), Lipscomb (R Calif.), Minshall (R Ohio), Nelsen (R Minn.), Pirnie (R N.Y.), Robison (R N.Y.), Scherer (R Ohio) and Smith (R Calif.). In all, the ACA named 108 House Members who it said consistently supported "sound money, local self-government and free enterprise."

According to the ACA study, 38 Senators and 162 Representatives voted for "welfare-state, large-tax and high-spend" programs at least 80 percent of the time. All were Democrats.

Among the 38, three scored zero (that is, no votes for conservative measures) in the ACA ratings -- Hart (Mich.), McNamara (Mich.) and McGee (Wyo.). Four mentioned as Presidential candidates were also included in the 38: Humphrey (Minn.), 1 percent pro-conservative vote; Symington (Mo.), 4 percent; Johnson (Texas), 10 percent; and Kennedy (Mass.), 11 percent.

Others among the 38: Cannon (Nev.), Monroney (Okla.), Pastore (R.I.), Hayden (Ariz.), Douglas (Ill.), Hill (Ala.), Young (Ohio), Magnuson (Wash.), Muskie (Maine), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Gore (Tenn.), Green (R.I.), Sparkman (Ala.), Williams (N.J.), Engle (Calif.), Proxmire (Wis.), Mansfield (Mont.), Randolph (W.Va.), Church (Idaho), Kefauver (Tenn.), Yarborough (Texas), Hartke (Ind.), Morse (Ore.), Murray (Mont.), Clark (Pa.), Moss (Utah), McCarthy (Minn.), Neuberger (Ore.), Hennings (Mo.), Carroll (Colo.) and Jackson (Wash.).

Twenty House Members were rated zero by ACA: Machrowicz (Mich.), Metcalf (Mont.), Montoya (N.M.), Reuss (Wis.), Ullman (Ore.), Bowles (Conn.), Brademas (Ind.), Buckley (N.Y.), Carnahan (Mo.), Dawson (Ill.), Hargis (Kan.), Hogan (Ind.), Johnson (Calif.), Karth (Minn.), Kasem (Calif.), McCormack (Mass.), Clement W. Miller (Calif.), Moorhead (Pa.), Oliver (Maine) and Price (Ill.).



Presidential Report

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S ADDRESS ON SUMMIT MEETING

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's May 25 radio-television address on the collapse of the summit meeting (see p. 924):

Fellow Americans:

Tonight I want to talk with you about the remarkable events last week in Paris, and their meaning to our future.

First, I am deeply grateful to the many thousands of you and to Representatives in Congress, who sent me messages of encouragement and support while I was in Paris, and later upon my return to Washington. Your messages clearly revealed your abiding loyalty to America's great purpose -- that of pursuing, from a position of spiritual, moral and material strength, a lasting peace with justice.

You recall, of course, why I went to Paris 10 days ago.

Last summer and fall I had many conversations with world leaders; some of these were with Chairman Khrushchev, here in America. Over those months a small improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the West seemed discernible. A possibility developed that the Soviet leaders might at last be ready for serious talks about our most persistent problems -- those of disarmament, mutual inspection, atomic control and Germany, including Berlin.

To explore that possibility, our own and the British and French leaders met together, and later we agreed, with the Soviet leaders, to gather in Paris on May 16.

Of course, we had no indication or thought that basic Soviet policies had turned about. But when there is even the slightest chance of strengthening peace there can be no higher obligation than to pursue it.

Nor had our own policies changed. We did hope to make some progress in a summit meeting, unpromising though previous experience had been. But as we made preparations for this meeting, we did not drop our guard or relax our vigilance.

Our safety, and that of the world, demand, of course, effective systems for gathering information about the military capability of other powerful nations, especially those that makes a fetish of secrecy. This involves many techniques and methods. In these times of vast military machines and nuclear-tipped missiles, the ferreting out of this information is indispensable to free world security.

This has long been one of my most serious preoccupations. It is part of my grave responsibility, in the over-all problem of protecting the American people, to guard ourselves and our allies against surprise attack.

NEED FOR INFORMATION

During the period leading up to World War II we learned from bitter experience the imperative necessity of a continuous gathering of intelligence information, the maintenance of military communications and contact, and alertness of command.

An additional word seems appropriate about this matter of communications and command. While the Secretary of Defense and I were in Paris, we were, of course, away from our normal command posts. He recommended that under these circumstances we test the continuous readiness of our military communications. I personally approved. Such tests are valuable and will be frequently repeated in the future.

Moreover, as President charged by the Constitution with the conduct of America's foreign relations, and as commander-in-chief charged with the direction of the operations and activities of our armed forces and their supporting services, I take full responsibility for approving all the various programs undertaken by our Government to secure and evaluate military intelligence.

It was in the prosecution of one of these intelligence programs that the widely publicized U-2 incident occurred.

Aerial photography has been one of many methods we have used to keep ourselves and the free world abreast of major Soviet military developments. The usefulness of this work has been well

established through four years of effort. The Soviets were well aware of it.

Chairman Khrushchev has stated that he became aware of these flights several years ago. Only last week, in his Paris press conference, Chairman Khrushchev confirmed that he knew of these flights when he visited the United States last September.

Incidentally, this raises the natural question -- why all the furor concerning one particular flight? He did not, when in America last September, charge that these flights were any threat to Soviet safety. He did not then see any reason to refuse to confer with American representatives.

This he did only about the flight that unfortunately failed, on May 1, far inside Russia.

PROTECTING PILOT

Now, two questions have been raised about this particular flight: first, as to its timing, considering the imminence of the summit meeting; second, our initial statements when we learned the flight had failed.

As to the timing, the question was really whether to halt the program and thus forego the gathering of important information that was essential and that was likely to be unavailable at a later date. The program went forward.

The plain truth is this: when a nation needs intelligence activity, there is no time when vigilance can be relaxed. Incidentally, from Pearl Harbor we learned that even negotiation itself can be used to conceal preparations for a surprise attack.

Next, as to our Government's initial statement about this flight, this was issued to protect the pilot, his mission and our intelligence processes, at a time when the true facts were still undetermined.

Our first information about the failure of this mission did not disclose whether the pilot was still alive, was trying to escape, was avoiding interrogation, or whether both plane and pilot had been destroyed. Protection of our intelligence system and the pilot, and concealment of the plane's mission, still seemed imperative.

It must be remembered that over a long period these flights had given us information of the greatest importance to the Nation's security. Their success has been nothing short of remarkable.

For these reasons, what is known in intelligence circles as a "covering statement" was issued. It was issued on assumptions that were later proved incorrect. Consequently, when later the status of the pilot was definitely established, and there was no further possibility of avoiding exposure of the project, the factual details were set forth.

I then made two facts clear to the public: first, our program of aerial reconnaissance had been undertaken with my approval; second this Government is compelled to keep abreast, by one means or another, of military activities of the Soviets, just as their Government has for years engaged in espionage activities in our country and throughout the world.

Our necessity to proceed with such activities was also asserted by our Secretary of State, who, however, had been careful -- as was I -- not to say that these particular flights would be continued.

In fact, before leaving Washington, I had directed that these U-2 flights be stopped. Clearly their usefulness was impaired. Moreover, continuing this particular activity in these new circumstances could not but complicate the relations of certain of our allies with the Soviets. Furthermore, new techniques, other than aircraft, are constantly being developed.

I wanted no public announcement of this decision until I could personally disclose it at the summit meeting in conjunction with certain proposals I had prepared for the conference.

At my first Paris meeting with Mr. Khrushchev, and before his tirade was made public, I informed him of this discontinuance and the character of the constructive proposals I planned to make.

These contemplated the establishment of a system of aerial surveillance operated by the United Nations.

The day before the first scheduled meeting, Mr. Khrushchev advised President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan that he would make certain demands upon the United States as a precondition for beginning a summit conference.

Although the United States was the only power against which he expressed his displeasure, he did not communicate this information to me. I was, of course, informed by our allies.

At the four-power meeting on Monday morning, he demanded of the United States four things: first, condemnation of U-2 flights as a method of espionage; second, assurance that they would not be continued; third, a public apology on behalf of the United States; and, fourth, punishment of all those who had any responsibility respecting this particular mission.

I replied by advising the Soviet leader that I had during the previous week, stopped these flights and that they would not be resumed. I offered also to discuss the matter with him in personal meetings, while the regular business of the summit might proceed. Obviously, I would not respond to his extreme demands. He knew, of course, by holding to those demands the Soviet Union was scuttling the summit conference.

In torpedoing the conference, Mr. Khrushchev claimed that he acted as the result of his own high moral indignation over alleged American acts of aggression. As I said earlier, he had known of these flights for a long time. It is apparent that the Soviets had decided even before the Soviet delegation left Moscow that my trip to the Soviet Union should be canceled and that nothing constructive from their viewpoint would come out of the summit conference.

In evaluating the results, I think, we must not write the record all in red ink. There are several things to be written in black. Perhaps this Soviet action has turned the clock back in some measure, but it should be noted that Mr. Khrushchev did not go beyond invective -- a time-worn Soviet device to achieve an immediate objective.

On our side, at Paris, we demonstrated once again America's willingness, and that of her allies, always to go the extra mile in behalf of peace. Once again, Soviet intransigence reminded us all of the unpredictability of despotic rule, and the need for those who work for freedom to stand together in determination and strength.

The conduct of our allies was magnificent. My colleagues and friends -- President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan -- stood sturdily with the American delegation in spite of persistent Soviet attempts to split the Western group. The NATO meeting after the Paris conference showed unprecedented unity and support for the alliance and for the position taken at the summit meeting. I salute our allies for us all.

FUTURE POLICIES

And now, and most importantly, what about the future?

All of us know that, whether started deliberately or accidentally, global war would leave civilization in a shambles. This is as true of the Soviet system as of all others. In a nuclear war there can be no victors -- only losers. Even despots understand this. Mr. Khrushchev stated last week that he well realizes that general nuclear war would bring catastrophe for both sides.

Recognition of this mutual destructive capability is the basic reality of our present relations. Most assuredly, however, this does not mean that we shall ever give up trying to build a more sane and hopeful reality -- a better foundation for our common relations.

To do this, here are the policies we must follow, and to these I am confident the great majority of our people, regardless of party, give their support:

(1) We must keep up our strength, and hold it steady for the long pull -- a strength not neglected in complacency nor overbuilt in hysteria. So doing, we can make it clear to everyone there can be no gain in the use of pressure tactics or aggression against us and our allies.

(2) We must continue businesslike dealings with the Soviet leaders on outstanding issues, and improve the contacts between our own and the Soviet peoples, making clear that the path of reason and common sense is still open if the Soviets will but use it.

(3) To improve world conditions in which human freedom can flourish, we must continue to move ahead with positive programs at home and abroad, in collaboration with free nations everywhere. In doing so, we shall continue to give our strong support to the United Nations and the great principles for which it stands.

As to the first of these purposes -- our defenses are sound. They are tailored to the situation confronting us.

Their adequacy has been one of my primary concerns for these past seven years -- indeed throughout my adult life.

In no respect have the composition and size of our forces been based on or affected by Soviet blandishment. Nor will they be. We will continue to carry forward the great improvements already planned in these forces. They will be kept ready -- and under constant review.

Any changes made necessary by technological advances or world events will be recommended at once.

This strength -- by far the most potent on earth -- is, I emphasize, for deterrent, defense and retaliatory purposes only, without threat or aggressive intent toward anyone.

Concerning the second part of our policy -- relations with the Soviets -- we and all the world realize, despite our recent disappointment, that progress toward the goal of mutual understanding, easing the causes of tensions and reduction of armaments is as necessary as ever.

OPEN SOCIETIES

We shall continue these peaceful efforts, including participation in the existing negotiations with the Soviet Union. In these negotiations we have made some progress. We are prepared to preserve and build on it. The allied Paris communique and my own statement on returning to the United States should have made this abundantly clear to the Soviet government.

We conduct these negotiations not on the basis of surface harmony nor are we deterred by bad department. Rather we approach them as a careful search for common interests between the Western allies and the Soviet Union on specific problems.

I have in mind, particularly, the nuclear test and disarmament negotiations. We will not back away, on account of recent events, from the efforts or commitments that we have undertaken.

Nor shall we relax our search for new means of reducing the risk of war by miscalculation, and of achieving verifiable arms control.

A major American goal is a world of open societies.

Here in our country anyone can buy maps and aerial photographs showing our cities, our dams, our plants, our highways -- indeed, our whole industrial and economic complex. Soviet attaches regularly collect this information. Last fall, Chairman Khrushchev's train passed no more than a few hundred feet from an operational ICBM, in plain view from his window.

Our thousands of books and scientific journals, our magazines, newspapers and official publications, our radio and television, all openly describe to all the world every aspect of our society.

This is as it should be. We are proud of our freedom.

Soviet distrust, however, does still remain. To allay these misgivings I offered five years ago to open our skies to Soviet reconnaissance aircraft on a reciprocal basis. The Soviets refused.

That offer is still open. At an appropriate time America will submit such a program to the United Nations, together with the recommendation that the United Nations itself conduct this reconnaissance. Should the United Nations accept this proposal, I am prepared to propose that America supply part of the aircraft and equipment needed.

I hope that the United Nations will act accordingly.

As far as we in America are concerned, our programs for increased contacts between all peoples will continue. Despite the suddenly expressed hostility of the men in the Kremlin, I remain convinced that the basic longings of the Soviet people are much like our own. I believe that Soviet citizens have a sincere friendship for the people of America. I deeply believe that above all else they want a lasting peace and a chance for a more abundant life in place of more and more instruments of war.

Turning to the third part of America's policy -- the strengthening of freedom -- we must do far more than concern ourselves with military defense against, and our relations with, the Communist bloc. Beyond this, we must advance constructive programs throughout the world for the betterment of peoples in the newly developing nations. The zigs and zags of the Kremlin cannot be allowed to disturb our worldwide programs and purposes. In the period ahead, these programs could well be the decisive factor in our persistent search for peace in freedom.

To the peoples in the newly developing nations urgently needed help will surely come. If it does not come from us and our friends

these peoples will be driven to seek it from the enemies of freedom. Moreover, those joined with us in defense partnerships look to us for proof of our steadfastness. We must not relax our common security efforts.

As to this, there is something specific all of us can do, and right now. It is imperative that crippling cuts not be made in the appropriations recommended for mutual security, whether economic or military. We must support this program with all of our wisdom and all of our strength.

We are proud to call this a nation of the people. With the people knowing the importance of this program, and making their voices heard in its behalf throughout the land, there can be no doubt of its continued success.

Fellow-Americans, long ago I pledged to you that I would journey anywhere to promote the cause of peace. I remain pledged to pursue a peace of dignity, of friendship, of honor, of justice.

Operating from the firm base of our spiritual and physical strength and seeking wisdom from the Almighty, we and our allies together will continue to work for the survival of mankind in freedom -- and for the goal of mutual respect, mutual understanding, and openness among all nations.

Thank you and good night.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

May 11 -- Telegram to the Conference on World Tensions, meeting in Chicago, wishing it success in its efforts "to find the ways and the means of reducing world tensions and the barriers to peace."

May 14 -- Letter to John F. Floberg accepting his resignation as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission at a date to be arranged.

May 14 -- Letter to John H. Williams accepting his resignation, effective June 30, 1960, as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

May 14 -- Memorandum to heads of executive departments and agencies urging participation in the 1960 United Givers Fund campaign and announcing that Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson would be chairman of the Government unit in the campaign.

May 17 -- Announcement that the President had approved 11 persons as members of a U.S. delegation to the 150th anniversary ceremonies of the May Revolution of 1910, which led to Argentine independence. The ceremonies were scheduled for May 21-29 in Buenos Aires.

May 19 -- Announcement that the President would receive Seisaku Ota, chief executive of the government of the Ryukyu Islands, in Tokyo June 21.

May 19 -- Statements by the President on his departure from Paris, on his arrival in Lisbon and at the U.S. embassy in Lisbon.

May 20 -- Proclamation designating the week of May 15 as National Transportation Week.

May 20 -- Executive Order creating a board to investigate a labor dispute between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Transport Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) and the System Federation No. 152, Railway Employees' Department (AFL-CIO). The immediate effect of the order was to prohibit a scheduled strike for 60 days.

May 20 -- Statement by the President on leaving Lisbon.

May 20 -- Statement on President's arrival at Andrews Air Force Base.

May 23 -- Letter to Rep. William B. Widnall (R N.J.) stating that home rule for the District of Columbia "has been and continues to be strongly supported by this Administration," but as for a discharge petition to bring a D.C. home rule bill to the House floor, "it would be inappropriate for me to urge any particular procedure upon the Congress in seeking to secure (home rule) enactment."

Capitol Briefs

KING TRIAL

The Rev. Martin Luther King May 25 went on trial in a Montgomery, Ala., state court on perjury charges arising from allegations he filed a false state income tax for 1956.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Labor Department May 25 reported that the consumer price index rose five-tenths of 1 percentage point in April to 126.2 percent of the 1947-49 average, a new all-time high. (Weekly Report p. 738)

OIL IMPORT QUOTAS

Federal District Judge Joseph C. McGarragy May 23 upheld the legality of the Government's method of figuring residual oil import quotas. The action dismissed a lawsuit by the Gulf Oil Corp. against the oil import control program administered by the Interior Department. (Weekly Report p. 284)

In a related development, Joseph E. Moody, president of the National Coal Policy Conference, representing the coal and allied industries, May 24 requested the Government to hold import quotas for residual fuel oil as nearly as possible to the 1957 import level.

FOOD ADDITIVES

The White House May 14 released a May 9 report by the President's Science Advisory Committee, which recommended the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare appoint a special advisory board to help determine which food additives should be banned as cancer-inducing.

The report said the existing current Food Additives Amendment to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act allowed an area of "administrative discretion". Therefore, the report said, "it is essential that this discretion be based on the most informed and expert scientific advice available" until the causes of cancer were better understood.

The Committee recommended that the advisory board be composed of scientists from the National Cancer Institute, the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Agriculture and scientists outside Government from a panel nominated by the National Academy of Sciences. The board would weigh scientific evidence and make recommendations to the HEW Secretary on approving new food additives and withdrawing those in use.

The Committee also recommended modifications in existing law if it did not permit the HEW Secretary to exercise discretion and apply a "rule of reason"; urged greater emphasis by Government agencies on the study of carcinogens (cancer-inducing substances) in a variety of animals to determine dose-response relations; and proposed expansion of research by the Department of Agriculture, state agricultural experiment stations and industry to discover additional safe and effective materials for producing and processing foods.

(For Around the Capitol see p. 924)

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959 through May 20, 1960.

Public bills listed this week:

	Senate	House
Bills	3,577	12,325
Joint Resolutions	195	710
Concurrent		
Resolutions	106	691
Simple Resolutions	324	535
TOTAL	4,202	14,261

Bills S 3543 - 3577
HR 12231 - 12322

Resolutions

S J Res 193 - 195
S Con Res 106
S Res 322 - 324
H J Res 708 - 710
H Con Res 691
H Res 529 - 535

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 3559 -- Amend section 201 of act of Sept. 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 610), to provide for nutritional enrichment of rice distributed under certain programs. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 5/17/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3573 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to provide further use of foreign currencies acquired thereunder for certain foreign expenses requisite to participation by foreign nations in trade fairs in the U.S. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 5/19/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 12238 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 re level of price support for milk for manufacturing purposes and for butterfat. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 5/16/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 12261 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re market adjustment and price support programs for wheat and feed grains; provide a high-protein food distribution program. POAGE (D Texas) -- 5/17/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 12292 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to provide that whenever cotton is bartered or exchanged, either identical cotton acquired from Commodity Credit or an equal quantity of substitute cotton be exported. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 5/18/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 12295 -- Similar to HR 12261. MCGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 5/18/60.
- HR 12311 -- Extend for 1 year Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/19/60 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 12231 -- Make appropriations for military construction for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 5/16/60 -- Appropriations.
- HR 12232 -- Make appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 5/16/60 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

HOUSE

- HR 12252 -- Provide financial assistance to states for educational purposes by returning a portion of federal taxes collected therein. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 5/17/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12259 -- Authorize a 5-year program of assistance to financially needy school districts in paying principal and interest annually on loans for construction of urgently needed elementary or secondary public school facilities. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 5/17/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12264 -- Amend section 408 of National Housing Act to repeal its expiration date, thereby making permanent law regulating savings and loan holding companies. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/17/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 12269 -- Authorize federal financial assistance to states for constructing school facilities. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 5/17/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12270 -- Amend certain laws re conservation and improvement of private housing and renewal of urban communities. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 5/17/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 12294 -- Provide a National Academy of Culture. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 5/18/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12316 -- Authorize federal financial assistance for school construction and teachers' salaries. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/19/60 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

- S 3555 -- Re training and utilization of manpower resources of the Nation. CLARK (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Hartke (D Ind.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 5/16/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3556 -- Compensate Hawaii for not having been treated on same basis as other states in payments made pursuant to titles I, IV, X, and XIV of Social Security Act. FONG (R Hawaii), Long (D Hawaii) -- 5/16/60 -- Finance.
- S 3568 -- Establish a program of financial and technical assistance to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment in economically depressed areas. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 5/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.

- S 3569 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Bush (R Conn.), Beall (R Md.), Keating (R N.Y.), Morton (R Ky.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 5/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3570 -- Provide for humane treatment of animals used in experiment and tests by recipients of grants from the U.S. and by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. COOPER (R Ky.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Byrd (D W.Va.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Morse (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Gruening (D Alaska), McNamara (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 5/18/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3572 -- Permit Nebraska to modify agreement heretofore entered into by it pursuant to section 218 of Social Security Act to exclude service performed within such state by justices of peace and constables; provide for social security coverage of certain justices of peace and constables. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 5/19/60 -- Finance.
- S J Res 194 -- Authorize use of surplus grain by states for emergency use in feeding resident game birds and other wildlife. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/17/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 12236 -- Provide federal assistance for projects which will demonstrate or develop techniques and practices leading to a solution of Nation's juvenile delinquency control problems. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 5/16/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12255 -- Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to provide insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, home nursing service, and diagnostic outpatient hospital services for persons eligible for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 5/17/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12272 -- Authorize Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to enter into agreements with each of the states, commonwealths, territories, and District of Columbia to provide a private voluntary medical care insurance program for certain persons over age 65; authorize payments by Secretary to states to cover part of cost of such insurance. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/17/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12286 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 5/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 12290 -- Establish a program of financial and technical assistance designed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment in economically depressed areas. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 5/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 12291 -- Similar to HR 12290. FENTON (R Pa.) -- 5/18/60.
- HR 12298 -- Similar to HR 12290. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 5/18/60.
- HR 12315 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase to \$5,000 a year amount of outside income permitted without deductions from benefits; provide all types of income be taken into account in determining whether an individual's benefits are subject to such deductions. MACK (D Ill.) -- 5/19/60 -- Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 12262 -- Amend section 353 (3) of Immigration and Nationality Act. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 5/17/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 12321 -- Provide for admission of certain specified refugees. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 5/19/60 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 3553 -- Amend section 304 of International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, to pay certain American claims arising out of war with Italy. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 5/16/60 -- Foreign Relations.
- S Con Res 106 -- Re participation in international trade fairs and expositions. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 5/19/60 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 12263 -- Authorize conclusion of agreement for joint construction by the U.S. and Mexico of a major international storage dam on the Rio Grande in accordance with provisions of treaty of Feb. 3, 1944, with Mexico. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 5/17/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

- S 3548 -- Amend Norris-LaGuardia Act, National Labor Relations Act, and Railway Labor Act. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/13/60 -- Judiciary.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 3547 -- Re recovery from liable third persons of cost of medical care and treatment by agencies and departments of the U.S. to persons authorized by law to receive such care and treatment. BYRD (D Va.) -- 5/13/60 -- Armed Services.
- S 3558 -- Authorize and direct transfer of certain federal property to Government of American Samoa. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 5/17/60 -- Armed Services.
- S 3560 -- Amend section 1362, title 18, USC to further protect internal security of the U.S. by providing penalties for malicious damage to certain communications facilities. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/17/60, Calendar.

HOUSE

- HR 12233 -- Re recovery from liable third persons of cost of medical care and treatment furnished by agencies and departments of the U.S. to persons authorized by law to receive such care and treatment. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 5/16/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 12248 -- Provide for review and analysis of positions held by military personnel in office of Secretary of Defense and each of the Secretaries of Armed Forces, to effect economies as well as to restore to civilian control. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 5/17/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12260 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide payment of incentive pay to members of Armed Forces performing duty as operators of submarines. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 5/17/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12265 -- Amend title 10, USC, to authorize certain persons to administer oaths and perform notarial acts for persons serving with, employed by, or accompanying Armed Forces outside the U.S. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/17/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12299 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/18/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12313 -- Increase pay of certain permanent professors at U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Air Force Academy. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 5/19/60 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 12257 -- Amend section 601, title 38, USC, to restore to certain veterans in Alaska or Hawaii right to receive hospital care. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 5/17/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12293 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/18/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12319 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in Armed Forces between Jan. 31, 1955, and July 1, 1963. PROKOP (D Pa.) -- 5/19/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12320 -- Equalize certain rates of wartime disability compensation by amending section 314 (a), (b), (c), (d), (i), and (j) of title 38, USC. PROKOP (D Pa.) -- 5/19/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S J Res 192 -- Designate Sept. 22 each year Emancipation Proclamation Day. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 5/13/60 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 195 -- Designate 1960 as Sinclair Lewis Year. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/19/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 12296 -- Strike medal in commemoration of Century 21 Exposition in Seattle, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 12318 -- Permit flying of flag of the U.S. for 24 hours of each day at grave of Francis Bellamy, author of pledge of allegiance to flag. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 5/19/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 708 -- Issue special postage stamp in recognition of efforts of both labor and management in bringing to attention of American public value of apprenticeship system to our national economy. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 5/17/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 710 -- Establish third Thursday in August every year as Indian Day. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 5/18/60 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

HOUSE

- H J Res 709 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 5/18/60 -- Rules.
- H Con Res 691 -- Dispose of certain publications now stored in folding room of House of Representatives and warehouse of Senate. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 5/17/60 -- House Administration.
- H Res 529 -- Name and dedicate three House Office Buildings. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 5/16/60 -- Public Works.
- H Res 530 -- Amend House Resolution 27, 86th Congress. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- Rules.
- H Res 534 -- Print prayers offered by Chaplain, the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, D.D., at opening of daily sessions of House of Representatives during 85th and 86th Congresses. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 5/18/60 -- House Administration.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

HOUSE

- HR 12268 -- Assess and collect fees to cover cost of operation of certain regulatory agencies. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 5/17/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12273 -- Amend section 7 of Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to pay travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the U.S. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 5/17/60 -- Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 3544 -- Amend Menominee Termination Act. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 5/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3561 -- Permit Secretary of Interior to revoke in whole or in part school and agency farm reserve on Lac du Flambeau Reservation. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3562 -- Amend "An act to incorporate the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America," approved March 2, 1907. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 5/18/60 -- District of Columbia.
- S 3567 -- Dispose of judgment funds of Omaha Tribe of Indians. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 5/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3571 -- Incorporate Metropolitan Police Relief Association of District of Columbia. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 5/19/60 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 12317 -- Permit Secretary of Interior to revoke in whole or in part school and agency farm reserve on Lac du Flambeau Reservation. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 5/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 3550 -- Establish a national policy for acquisition and disposition of patents upon inventions made chiefly through expenditure of public funds. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 5/16/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 12241 -- Amend section 376, title 28, USC. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 5/16/60 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 3545 -- Amend section 4 of act of Jan. 21, 1929, 48 U.S.C. 354a (c). GRUENING (D Alaska), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 5/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3546 -- Amend act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986). MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 5/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3554 -- Convey certain land to California. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 5/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3557 -- Expand and extend saline water conversion program under direction of Secretary of Interior; provide for accelerated research, development, demonstration, and application of practical means for economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. JOHNSON (D Texas), Anderson (D N.M.) -- 5/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3574 -- Strengthen enforcement provisions of Federal Water Pollution Control Act and extend duration of authorization of grants for state water pollution control programs. CASE (R S.D.) -- 5/19/60 -- Public Works.

- S J Res 193 -- Authorize construction of a hotel and related facilities in Mount Rainier National Park. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 5/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 12237 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make surveys refloods aggravated by intense and unusual storms in Winthrop, Nahant, and Revere, Mass. LANE (D Mass.) -- 5/16/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 12242 -- Amend Flood Control Act of 1958 re certain reservoir projects in Texas. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/16/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 12253 -- Designate reservoir to be constructed on Angelina River near Jasper, Texas, "Lake McAllister." DOWDY (D Texas) -- 5/17/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 12254 -- Change name of bridge in DeKalb County, Tenn., now known as Hurricane Bridge, to P.C. Crowley Memorial Bridge. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 5/17/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 12258 -- Convey certain lands to California. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 5/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12274 -- Amend section 4 of the act of Jan. 21, 1929 (48 U.S.C. 354a (c)). RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 5/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12288 -- Establish a national wilderness preservation system. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 5/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12309 -- Strengthen enforcement provisions of Federal Water Pollution Control Act and extend duration of authorization of grants for state water pollution control programs. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 5/19/60 -- Public Works.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 3575 -- Amend Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to eliminate any discrimination against married female employees. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 5/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 12289 -- Prevent use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in postal service. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 5/18/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12322 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949 to establish hazardous duty pay in certain cases. WALLHAUSER (R N.J.) -- 5/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 3563 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to give Civil Aeronautics Board review authority over Administrator of Federal Aviation Agency. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 5/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3564 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 re authority of Administrator of Federal Aviation Agency over airmen's certificates. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 5/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 12234 -- Amend section 406 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958, to eliminate authority for payment of subsidies for domestic trunk air transportation. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 5/16/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12239 -- Similar to HR 11704. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 5/16/60.
- HR 12240 -- Amend sections 4504, 4511, 4520 and 4549 of Revised Statutes, re shipping articles. MILLER, G.F. (D Calif.) -- 5/16/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 12249 -- Similar to HR 11704. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 5/17/60.
- HR 12267 -- Amend part I of Interstate Commerce Act by excluding express companies from fourth section. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 5/17/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12297 -- Amend section 303 of Communications Act to direct Federal Communications Commission to consult with interested persons in small communities and rural and isolated areas on technical and other problems in providing adequate television service at a reasonable cost. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 3549 -- Amend act of Sept. 14, 1959, re use and sales taxes imposed by states on business activities in interstate commerce; authorize studies by congressional committees of this type of taxation. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 5/16/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 12235 -- Amend act of Sept. 14, 1959, re sales and use taxes imposed by states on business activities in interstate commerce; authorize studies by congressional committees of this type of taxation. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 5/16/60 -- Judiciary.

- HR 12250 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose import quota on iron ore. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 5/17/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12251 -- Provide additional funds for several states without federal direction, control, or interference. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 5/17/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12256 -- Amend section 1361 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re election of certain partnerships and proprietorships as to taxable status. HIE-
STAND (R Calif.) -- 5/17/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12266 -- Provide that if Republic of the Philippines prohibits export of rattan poles, full statutory rate of duty of 60 percent ad valorem shall apply to furniture wholly or in chief value of rattan which was manufactured in, or comes into the U.S. from, the Philippines. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 5/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 12271 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income. GOODSELL (R N.Y.) -- 5/17/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12287 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal tax on transportation of persons. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 5/18/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12310 -- Allow individuals to deduct for federal income tax purposes not to exceed \$100 each year of political contributions made to candidates for elective federal offices. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 5/19/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12312 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who is deaf. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 5/19/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12314 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 5/19/60 -- Ways and Means.

Recent Books

America Votes 3, by Richard M. Scammon. Washington, D.C.: Governmental Affairs Institute. \$12.50. Compilations of election statistics and percentages for the 1958 Congressional and gubernatorial elections.

The Federal Government and Metropolitan Affairs, by Robert H. Connery and Richard H. Leach. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. \$5.00. A criticism of Congressional and Administrative "inaction" in the problems of metropolitan areas.

Hats in the Ring, by Malcolm Moos and Stephen Hess. New York: Random House. \$3.50. A review of the customs and lore of national Presidential nominating conventions.

The Lyndon Johnson Story, by Booth Mooney. New York: Farrar, Straus & Cudahy. \$3.75. A 1956 biography of the Senate Majority Leader.

Nuclear Policy for War and Peace, by Thomas E. Murray. Cleveland and New York: The World Publishing Co. \$4.00. Thoughts on U.S. nuclear policy are set forth in this book by a former member (1950-57) of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Ordeal of the Presidency, by David Cushman Coyle. Washington: Public Affairs Press. \$6.00. The troubles and strains of the highest office in the land are discussed in this book.

The People's Choice: The Presidential Image in the Campaign Biography, by W. Burlie Brown. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. \$4.00. A book about Presidential campaign biographies since the early part of the 19th century.

Presidential Power, by Richard E. Neustadt. New York: John Wiley & Sons. \$5.95. The book concerns itself with the methods and problems of Presidents in obtaining and using power.

Putting First Things First, by Adlai E. Stevenson. New York: Random House. \$3.00. A collection of recent speeches and articles by the two-time candidate for the Presidency.

The Real Nixon, by Bela Kornitzer. New York: Random House. \$3.95, cloth; \$1.95, paper. A biography written with the aid of long interviews with the Vice President's mother and wife. Contains many photographs and letters from Nixon's early life.

The Republican Party and Wendell Willkie, by Donald Bruce Johnson. Urbana: University of Illinois Press. \$5.50. The story of Wendell Willkie's

campaign for the Presidency in 1940 and the rise of "Modern Republicanism".

Nelson Rockefeller, by Joe Alex Morris. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5.50. A biography of the New York Governor by a well-known Saturday Evening Post writer.

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue: Presidents and the People, 1929-1959, by Walter Johnson. New York: Little, Brown & Co. \$6.00. An examination of the administrations of Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower.

The Strategy of Peace, by John F. Kennedy. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.50. A compilation by Allen Nevins of the foreign policy speeches of the Massachusetts Senator.

Truman Speaks, by Harry S. Truman. New York: Columbia University Press. \$3.00. A series of lectures by the former President of the U.S. at Columbia University in 1959.

The Voter's Presidential Handbook, 1960 by John A. Wells. New York: McDowell Obolensky Inc. \$1.45, paperback. This book gives facts about the Presidency, the men who are seeking it and the party nominating conventions.

White House Fever, by Robert Bendiner. New York: Harcourt, Brace. \$3.75. In a light vein, the book tells how Presidents are chosen.

Party Committees and National Politics, by Hugh A. Bone. Seattle: University of Washington Press. \$4.50. Mr. Bone describes the operations of the Democratic and Republican National Committees and the Congressional campaign and policy committees.

The 1956 Presidential Campaign, by Charles A. H. Thomson and Frances M. Shattuck. Washington: The Brookings Institution. \$5.00. A detailed account of the 1956 campaign and election, with a review of the 1952 election.

The Costs of Democracy, by Alexander Heard. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. \$6.00. The effect of money on the outcome of elections and the significance of contributing as a form of political action.

The Conscience of a Conservative, by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.). Shepherdsville, Ky.: Victor Publishing Co. \$3.00. The political convictions of the Arizona Senator, in his own words.

A Citizen Looks at Congress, by Dean Acheson. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.50. An examination of the division of power within the U.S. Government by the former Secretary of State.

DEBT LIMIT, TAX RATES

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- May 25 ordered reported a bill (HR 12381) to increase the national debt ceiling for one year, until June 30, 1961, from its permanent \$285 billion level to \$293 billion, and to extend for one year, until July 1, 1961, the present corporate income tax rate, excise tax rates on automobiles, liquor, and tobacco, and taxes on local telephone calls and passenger transportation.

The existing debt ceiling was \$295 billion, a temporary, one-year increase approved by Congress in 1959 and due to expire June 30. The existing tax rates, imposed in 1951 during the Korean War, were continued by the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959. Unless extended by HR 12381, the corporate tax rate June 30 would drop from 52 percent to 47 percent, the 10 percent telephone tax would expire June 30, the passenger fare tax would drop from 10 percent to 5 percent and other excise taxes would decline. (1959 Almanac p. 200, 277)

The Committee's action was by voice vote after defeat of an attempt by Rep. A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D Fla.) to cut the telephone tax to 5 percent. Unsuccessful attempts also were made to cut the passenger fare tax to 5 percent. The bill was scheduled for floor action under a closed rule barring amendments.

The debt limit increase and tax extensions were requested by President Eisenhower in his January Budget Message and were supported during May 24-25 closed hearings by Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson and Budget Director Maurice H. Stans. (Weekly Report p. 109)

Both Anderson and Stans said in their testimony that a hoped-for \$4.2 billion budget surplus in fiscal 1961 could turn into a "substantial" deficit if tax rates were reduced.

Stans said the Administration expected to equal or "slightly" better a \$200 million surplus forecast for fiscal 1960, and although revenues would drop below earlier expectations, spending should be down by enough to more than offset this.

Anderson told the Committee the national debt by June 30 would be almost \$285 billion and probably would exceed that figure at times during fiscal 1961 because of seasonal factors. A \$293 billion temporary limit would meet any emergency, he said. Anderson opposed "piecemeal tax reductions".

DEATH PENALTY

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

HELD HEARING -- On a bill (HR 870) to eliminate the death penalty from all federal laws except those applying to military courts martial and crimes of espionage. (Weekly Report p. 363, 792) Testimony:

May 25 -- Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.), sponsor of HR 870, said studies showed "there is no valid case for the death penalty as the most effective deterrent of crime." He said history had shown "innocent men have been executed," and that the "eye for an eye" theory did not hold because in some cases "we demand a life for an injury." He said of 31 executions under federal laws since 1930, only 15 were for murder,

while two were for rape, one for armed robbery, five for kidnapping and eight for espionage.

The bill was supported by spokesmen for the Friends Committee on National Legislation and the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment.

George G. Miller, assistant corporation counsel for the District of Columbia, which has a mandatory death penalty for first-degree murder, said the D.C. commissioners opposed the bill and favored a proposal (HR 11263) which would leave imposition of the death penalty for first-degree murder to the discretion of judge and jury.

MUTUAL SECURITY

These were the developments as Administration and Democratic leaders joined in efforts to stave off threatened heavy reductions in the fiscal 1961 Mutual Security Program:

May 14 -- Rep. Otto E. Passman (D La.), chairman of the House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee, said the Mutual Security Program was riddled with "corruption, scandal and blackmail" and warned that his group would cut up to \$1.5 billion from the \$4,175,000,000 requested by the President for fiscal 1961.

May 19 -- The Subcommittee concluded executive hearings on the fiscal 1961 request.

May 22 -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon appealed for support for the Administration request in separate letters to 20 Republican members of the House Appropriations Committee. Nixon said "recent events" had underscored the "absolute need for keeping our mutual security operating at an efficient level". He said cuts of any magnitude "would be an act of irresponsibility on the part of our party, or any party".

May 23 -- Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon said any substantial cut in the Administration request would increase "immediately" the chance of war. He said the "very moment when the Soviet leaders are once again threatening rocket attack" was no time "to tell our allies that the United States has lost the will to provide the assistance they need for the common defense against Communist aggression".

May 25 -- A group of 28 House Democrats wrote President Eisenhower advising him that they would oppose "any unwise cuts" in the mutual security appropriations bill. The group said they had been critical of the Administration's handling of foreign policy "for the past seven years" and had been "deeply distressed by the conduct of our affairs before the summit meeting". They said they believed nevertheless that the Mutual Security Program was an "indispensable part of our foreign policy". The 28 signers were Reps. Holifield (Calif.), Bowles (Conn.), Udall (Ariz.), Roosevelt (Calif.), Clem Miller (Calif.), Porter (Ore.), Addonizio (N.J.), Griffiths (Mich.), Celler (N.Y.), Kasem (Calif.), Diggs (Mich.), Giaimo (Conn.), Lane (Mass.), Wolf (Iowa), Metcalf (Mont.), Thompson (N.J.), Brademas (Ind.), Green (Ore.), Cohelan (Calif.), Karth (Minn.), Blatnik (Minn.), Farbstein (N.Y.), Toll (Pa.), Rivers (Alaska), O'Hara (Mich.), Foley (Md.), Keogh (N.Y.) and Green (Pa.).

TEAMSTER MONITORS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 3.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 11845) introduced by Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.) to prohibit federal courts from regulating union affairs through the use of monitors or other supervisory appointees. (Weekly Report p. 631)

TESTIMONY -- May 18 -- AFL-CIO President George Meany, in a letter to the Subcommittee, opposed the legislation and said Congress "should, as a general rule, refrain from interfering with the judiciary's performance of its functions." Meany said the Teamsters Union, which accepted court appointment of a board of monitors to oversee reforms in the union, "are simply seeking to be relieved of the consequences of their own bargain," and "if federal courts were abusing their powers in this field by unwarrantably undertaking to supervise the administration of labor organizations, I would of course be the first to object."

Daniel B. Maher, a Teamster representative on the board of monitors from March 1959 until his April resignation, said the courts probably would keep the monitorship alive for another 10 years. He said he had offered to waive his legal fees of about \$4,000 a month if the other monitors had agreed to serve without pay, but "there were no takers". Maher said if his suggestion had been accepted, "this monitorship would have wound up in three or four months without question." Maher said the monitor operation costs the Teamsters about \$2,000 a day, "which I consider unconscionable."

Republican Subcommittee members William C. Cramer (Fla.) and John V. Lindsay (N.Y.) protested that Subcommittee Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D La.) should not have scheduled the hearings while the status of the monitors was being considered by the courts.

May 19 -- Rep. John H. Dent (D Pa.), who April 27 introduced a bill (HR 11960) identical to HR 11845, upheld the rights of rank and file union members to hold elections and said the current monitor board infringed on union rights.

Testimony supporting the legislation came from representatives of labor organizations including the Teamsters, and some AFL-CIO affiliates, including the National Maritime Union, International Assn. of Machinists and Flight Engineers International Assn.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 26 -- Harold Shapiro registered as a lobbyist for the Teamsters, listing as his legislative interest passage of HR 11845. (Weekly Report p. 901)

May 12 -- William Bufalino, attorney and president of Teamster Union Local 985 in Detroit, was sworn in as the union's representative on the board of monitors after U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts agreed to accept him as a replacement for Maher. The board membership was changed further by a May 12 ruling by the U.S. court of appeals temporarily reinstating Lawrence T. Smith as representative of rank and file members. The ruling left in question the status of Terence F. McShane, former agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who was appointed April 1 by Letts to replace Smith. The appeals court ordered briefs filed May 17 to decide which was entitled to the post permanently. (Weekly Report p. 609)

May 21 -- Bufalino filed a complaint with Letts charging that chief monitor Martin F. O'Donoghue had

refused to give him keys to the monitor offices and files, had refused to meet with him or call a meeting until the courts decided on the third monitor.

May 24 -- Teamster Union President James R. Hoffa charged that O'Donoghue was conspiring with Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Kennedy's brother, Robert, and Godfrey P. Schmidt, attorney representing some anti-Hoffa Teamsters, to "seize and control" the union. He made the charge in a brief filed with Judge Letts asking that his pending move to oust O'Donoghue be transferred to another judge.

Hoffa also filed a \$2.5 million libel and slander suit in federal court in Detroit against the National Broadcasting Co., television entertainer Jack Paar and Robert Kennedy. He charged the defendants with conspiracy to "ridicule, degrade, defame and humiliate" him in statements on four Paar shows on which Kennedy was a guest in 1959-60.

May 25 -- Kennedy issued a statement that "I welcome the opportunity" to establish in court instances of what he called "the corrupt, dishonest leadership of Mr. Hoffa," and said his only concern "is that the suit...is designed only for propaganda and is not intended to be tried."

The executive board of Teamsters Local 174, Seattle, ordered the ouster from the union of Frank W. Brewster, former Teamsters International vice president, and fined him \$15,000 on charges of irregularities in the handling of \$121,850 in union funds. Brewster, who said he would appeal to Teamsters Joint Council 28 which he heads, figured in 1957 hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. (1957 Almanac p. 661)

NASA FUNCTIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Science and Astronautics.

ACTION -- May 19 reported a bill (HR 12049 -- H Rept 1633) to revise the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 by making several structural changes and clarifying the National Aeronautics and Space Administrations functions. (For details, see Weekly Report p. 802)

The report dwelt largely on a provision changing the patent section of the 1958 Act, which provided that any invention made under a contract with NASA "shall be the exclusive property of the United States." HR 12049 would give the NASA administrator the "discretion of acquiring title" to the inventions or waiving the title to the company that developed the invention. The administrator, however, would be directed to acquire such rights where it was necessary to protect "the public interest and the equities of the contractor" or where it would be in the interest of national security.

The report said the Government in any case would retain a "royalty-free, nonexclusive, irrevocable license" for the use of patents developed under NASA research contracts. This would permit NASA to have an invention developed by one company and produced by a second.

A minority report signed by four Democratic Representatives -- B.F. Sisk (Calif.), James M. Quigley (Pa.), Leonard G. Wolf (Iowa) and Joseph E. Karth (Minn.) -- said the strategy of the proposed change was to establish a beachhead from which eventually it would be possible to "drive the Government out of the field of patent ownership" and that the change "invariably" was supported by representatives of industry and the patent bar.

SUPERSONIC AIR TRANSPORT

COMMITTEE -- House Science and Astronautics, Special Investigating Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the development of supersonic air transport carriers.

TESTIMONY -- May 17 -- J.B. Montgomery of the General Electric Co. said GE was confident that the propulsion system for the supersonic air transport could be developed to the required levels of performance and reliability on a time schedule consistent with the Nation's aircraft needs.

May 18 -- Federal Aviation Agency Administrator E.R. Quesada said the aircraft industry had partially developed jet engines capable of powering supersonic military bombers, but as yet had not developed a civil counterpart with proper performance characteristics for economic airline operation.

Stuart G. Tipton, president of the Air Transport Assn. of America, said the decision should be made quickly to embark on a development program of a supersonic transport plane, probably patterned after the B-70 supersonic bomber, which would have a speed of 2,000 miles an hour or three times the speed of sound.

John Adams of the Civil Aeronautics Board said the development of a supersonic air transport carrier for commercial operations would cost between \$250 million and \$1 billion within two or three years but would create such a competitive impact as to "force its acquisition by most of the long-haul operators." Because the military benefits of a supersonic transport probably would be as great as the commercial benefits, Adams said the best way of insuring development of the commercial supersonic transport was for the Government "to go forward with development of a military aircraft such as the B-70."

May 24 -- Vernon A. Johnson of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. said a commercial supersonic transport, "which could create as much as \$2 billion worth of new business in the aircraft field," also could be used for certain military missions such as tanker, reconnaissance and cargo and troop transportation. The United States had the potential, if given adequate priority, to produce a supersonic airliner ahead of foreign competition, Johnson said, and it was the opinion of Lockheed that the "logical course of action" would be for Congress to provide the necessary funds.

Gen. Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, said the development of the B-70 could lead to the "most advanced possible bombardment aircraft, but (also) to a supersonic passenger or cargo transport" for civil aviation as well.

BASEBALL REGULATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

ACTION -- May 24 sent to the full Committee without recommendation a bill (S 3483) bringing certain aspects of professional baseball under federal antitrust laws.

The bill made it a federal offense for any person or club to interfere with the formation of a new major baseball league and required the major league baseball clubs to make available once a year all but 40 of their players for draft by any other major league club.

As introduced May 5 by Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), the bill would have prohibited

major league clubs from controlling the contracts of more than 100 players. However, in announcing the Subcommittee's May 24 action, Kefauver said he had offered an amendment to the draft bill which would drop the 100-player limit. Kefauver said his amendment was written into the bill, but its acceptance did not imply Subcommittee approval. It was included in the draft legislation, he said, merely for the information of the full Committee.

The Subcommittee held hearings on S 3483 May 19-20.

TESTIMONY -- May 19 -- Branch Rickey, president of the new Continental Baseball League, which was scheduled to become the third major league in 1961, said the success of the league depended largely on the enactment of the Kefauver bill. He said the legislation would give clubs in the Continental League the opportunity to acquire many players controlled by American and National League clubs.

Appearing with Rickey in support of the bill were William A. Shea, a New York attorney and one of the Continental League's founders, and Edwin C. Johnson, a former Colorado Governor (D 1933-37, 1955-57) and U.S. Senator (1937-55) and a consultant to the new league.

Shea said the owners of the 16 National and American League clubs were "the absolute dictators of organized baseball" and had slowed to a "virtual crawl the progress of our league toward realization."

Ford Frick, commissioner of major league baseball, said enactment of the Kefauver bill would wreck the minor league setup and possibly enable "a group of gamblers or gangsters" to organize a so-called third major league. The current minor league systems enabled the American and National League clubs to provide financial support for clubs in smaller cities in order to maintain a training ground for young ballplayers.

May 20 -- George M. Trautman, president of the National Assn. of Professional Baseball Leagues (the minor leagues), said the Kefauver bill would be disastrous to minor league clubs. He said it would not permit major league clubs to employ enough players to staff their minor league "farm" clubs. The minor leagues were in grave financial trouble, he said, even without this provision.

VETERANS' LIFE INSURANCE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- May 18 approved with amendments a House-passed bill (HR 11045) modifying the National Service Life Insurance (NSLI) plan for veterans.

The version approved by the Committee incorporated a bill (S 2675) providing a one-year period after July 1, 1960 in which World War II veterans could obtain NSLI policies. The provision was designed for veterans who had allowed their service policies to lapse.

As passed by the House May 2, HR 11045 gave World War II veterans an option of exchanging their old NSLI policies for new policies in which the premiums would be lowered and would not increase each five years as under existing law, but the value of the policies would be reduced by one-half when the holder reached age 65. Policy holders could maintain the half which they would otherwise lose by paying the premium rate for the attained age, with no medical examination required. The Finance Committee accepted these provisions; its only major change was to add a section incorporating S 2675.

HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a House-passed, \$1 billion emergency housing bill (HR 10213) and other housing proposals.

Administration proposals would give the Federal Housing Administration unlimited mortgage-insurance authority and make permanent the home-improvement loan program, increase the Federal National Mortgage Assn. authority to buy mortgages under its special assistance program, increase the public-facility loan fund, and allow termination of the college housing program.

Democratic proposals would increase FNMA's authority to buy mortgages under its special assistance program, broaden the limit on FHA mortgage insurance authority and increase the urban renewal and public housing programs. (Weekly Report p. 852) Testimony:

May 12 -- Representatives of the AFL-CIO, Cooperative League of the U.S.A. and the National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO) testified in support of Democratic proposals to broaden existing housing legislation.

Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO said the Eisenhower Administration had not admitted the "full dimensions of the (Nation's) housing requirements" and that it appeared overly optimistic in spite of a recent sharp dip in housing construction.

Charles L. Farris, president of NAHRO, said his organization was firmly committed to a "total housing and urban renewal program" along the lines of Democratic proposals.

May 16 -- John H. Haas of the Metropolitan Assn. of General Improvement Contractors supported Democratic proposals to reduce the FHA mortgage insurance premium from one-half of 1 percent to one-quarter of 1 percent.

Robert E. Scott of the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards supported Administration proposals which would remove the ceiling on FHA mortgage-insurance authority and give permanent authority to the FHA home-improvement loan program.

P.N. Brownstein of the Veterans Administration said the GI home-loan program for World War II and Korean War veterans should not be extended beyond the scheduled July 25, 1960 expiration date.

May 17 -- Henry Du Laurence of the National Apartment Owners Assn. Inc. said the Association "unalterably opposed" the authorization of additional public housing units.

Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D), president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, said continuity in the federal urban-renewal program was necessary if there was to be substantial improvement in redevelopment of urban slum areas. He said the Conference of Mayors supported a 10-year, \$600 million-a-year federal urban-renewal program.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) supported legislation which he had introduced to increase the authorizations for college housing (S 2911, 2912), provide maximum payments to individuals and businesses forced to relocate because of urban renewal development and reduce FHA mortgage-insurance premiums (S 3042) and establish a middle-income housing program (S 1342).

May 18 -- Representatives of several New York state colleges and universities urged that an additional \$250 million be spent on the college-housing program, which the Administration proposed to terminate.

John Summerskill of Cornell University said the college housing crisis was adversely affecting the quality of education.

Martin L. Bartling Jr., president of the National Assn. of Home Builders, said his organization recommended establishment of a better central mortgage reserve facility which could handle conventional as well as federally insured home loans.

May 19 -- Tom L. Popejoy of the American Council on Education supported the Javits college housing bill (S 2911). He said eventually it would be necessary to spend \$4.5 billion on college dormitories for the 6 million college students expected by 1970.

Clarence Scheps of the Assn. for Higher Education recommended continuation of the federal college-housing program.

May 20 -- Vito P. Battista of the New York Council of Property Owners Assn. said all subsidized federal housing programs should be stopped and that subsidized housing should be returned to local tax rolls.

R. Manning Brown Jr. of the American Life Convention and the Life Insurance Assn. of America opposed HR 10213, the \$1 billion emergency housing House-passed bill.

Cowles Andrus of the American Bankers Assn. opposed HR 10213 and an Administration-backed bill (S 3500) which would make permanent the FHA home improvement loan program.

J. Clarence Davies Jr. of the Housing and Redevelopment Board of New York City supported proposals to create a Cabinet office for housing and urban affairs and more liberal relocation allowances for individuals and businesses displaced by urban renewal programs.

May 23 -- Several mayors, on behalf of the American Municipal Assn., supported urban-renewal proposals to provide \$600 million a year, and S 3278, introduced by Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.), to provide \$100 million in federal low-interest loans to assist state and local governments in planning improving metropolitan mass transportation systems and railroad commuter service.

May 24 -- New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) supported the Williams bill and said the problem of moving large numbers of people to and from work in large metropolitan areas, already difficult, would become immense if "commuter railroads were to cease their services altogether," a prospect which was likely if railroad commuter service revenues continued to drop.

James M. Symes of the Pennsylvania Railroad and George Alpert of the New Haven Railroad also supported the Williams bill.

May 25 -- Sen. Williams, testifying in support of S 3278, emphasized the transportation problems of large metropolitan areas and said that mass transportation was the key "to the other forms of urban transportation."

* * * * *

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On two bills (HR 12152, 12153) to ease Federal Housing Administration mortgage-insurance requirements, establish a Cabinet office for housing and urban affairs and authorize long-term loans for the

construction of rental units for persons displaced by urban-renewal projects.

TESTIMONY -- May 16 -- Representatives of the various agencies within the Housing and Home Finance Agency testified in support of Administration proposals to make permanent the FHA home-improvement loan program and for removal of the ceiling on the FHA mortgage-insurance program.

HHFA Administrator Norman P. Mason opposed both HR 12152 and HR 12153, but said "the time is near" when an Executive department of urban housing and community development should be established.

Federal Housing Commissioner Julian H. Zimmerman opposed Democratic proposals for a reduction in FHA mortgage-insurance premiums and said the FHA could not both reduce its income and "at the same time increase its liabilities without impairing the soundness of its operations."

Urban Renewal Commissioner David M. Walker said the URA had sufficient authority, with the \$300 million which was due to become available July 1, to "sustain a program geared to the maximum level of actual accomplishment through the coming fiscal year."

May 17 -- Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D), president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, recommended a \$4 million increase in the authority of the FHA mortgage-insurance program, continuation of the FHA home-improvement loan program, \$150 million authority to provide housing for the elderly and the establishment of a Department of Housing and Metropolitan Affairs.

May 18 -- Representatives of various colleges and universities opposed an Administration proposal that the college-housing program be dropped and instead recommended an increase in existing authority for the program.

May 19 -- Martin L. Bartling Jr., president of the National Assn. of Home Builders, supported HR 12216, to provide additional financial facilities for the Federal National Mortgage Assn. He also supported either extending or making permanent both the FHA home-mortgage insurance program and home-improvement loan program, and HR 12153, to establish a secondary market within the Federal Home Loan Bank system for conventional mortgages.

Nathaniel S. Keith, president of the National Housing Conference, supported HR 12152 and HR 12153 and recommended a \$1 billion authorization to construct 80,000 low-rent housing units for persons displaced by urban-renewal programs, an authorization of 100,000 additional public-housing units, and authorizations of \$600 million a year for 10 years for urban renewal and an additional \$4 billion for the FHA mortgage-insurance program.

May 20 -- Puerto Rico's Resident Commissioner in the House of Representatives, Antonio Fernos-Isern, supported HR 11914, which he introduced, to provide mortgage insurance for individually owned units in a multiple family structure.

May 23 -- Charles Abrams, Americans for Democratic Action, recommended new housing programs for low-income groups, to be financed by direct federal loans or through state and local agencies.

May 24 -- Peter S. Knox Jr. of the Home Manufacturers Assn. supported HR 12216, to create a central mortgage bank facility, and proposals to reduce FHA insurance premiums.

Robert M. Morgan of the National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks said the "great bulk" of housing should

be privately financed and that Government aid was warranted only when housing needs could not be met through private financing.

FEDERAL, POSTAL PAY

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- May 23 reported an amended bill (HR 9883 -- H Rept 1636) providing a 9 percent pay raise for 1.6 million federal workers, with a guaranteed minimum pay increase of \$350 a year. The bill would cost the Government approximately \$846 million annually. (Weekly Report p. 805)

The report said federal employees could get consideration for fair salary increases only "through appeals to their elected representatives in Congress" and could not "hope for proper recognition at high executive levels, in terms of fair compensation, for the loyal and efficient services they render." Administration arguments that pay raises would adversely affect the proposed \$4.2 billion fiscal 1961 budget surplus and should be postponed until completion of a comparative study of federal and private salaries were "specious" and not "even persuasive", the report said.

The minority report, signed by Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) and Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.), opposed HR 9883 as "unjustified and unfair," because factual data presented during hearings indicated that federal employees were "being paid in accord with the pay in private industry." In addition, the minority view held that increases should be made on a selective, not a uniform basis, that the bill created "new distortions and inequities in the postal field service and rural carrier schedules" and that it represented "financial irresponsibility".

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 23 -- Rep. James H. Morrison (D La.) took the first step in a possible move to discharge a rule on HR 9883 from the Rules Committee by introducing a resolution (H Res 537) providing for floor consideration of HR 9883. If the Rules Committee in seven days failed to act on H Res 537, Morrison could file a discharge petition to bring H Res 537 to the House floor.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- May 18 reported a bill (HR 12108 -- H Rept 1623) to authorize a \$25-million, five-year program of federal aid to state, community and nonprofit private agencies to help control and prevent juvenile delinquency. The bill authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to spend up to \$5 million a year for grants or contract-studies and services. Of this, \$2.5 million would be used for development and demonstration of methods of dealing with delinquency and \$2.5 million for training of personnel.

A 13-member National Advisory Council on Juvenile Delinquency would be established within HEW to advise on program administration.

BACKGROUND -- The Committee held hearings on control and prevention of juvenile delinquency in March and April 1959. The Senate Jan. 27 passed a bill (S 694) to authorize a similar \$25 million, five-year program, and in addition to provide for HEW technical assistance to groups receiving aid under the plan, and HEW studies and investigations to further the program. (Weekly Report p. 175)

SUBCOMMITTEE CONCLUDES HEARINGS ON FPC

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On off-the-record talks between members of the Federal Power Commission and gas industry representatives. (Weekly Report p. 913) Testimony:

May 19 -- Attorney Thomas G. Corcoran said his private talks with FPC commissioners on a pending gas pipeline rate case had been proper because the FPC "is not a court of law."

Subcommittee member John B. Bennett (R Mich.) said Gardiner Symonds, board chairman of Midwestern Gas Transmission Co., was guilty of "a plain out-and-out threat on his part to bulldoze the commission" when he instructed Corcoran to tell the commissioners he would not accept any rate of return on the pipeline below 7 percent.

May 20 -- N.W. Freeman, president of Midwestern, said he had talked privately with all members of the FPC during the past 12 or 13 years, that both Midwestern and its parent company, Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., had cases pending before the FPC at all times during that period and that since other gas companies also had business pending before the agency during that time, "if I had not contacted the commissioners...I question whether Tennessee would be where it is today."

Freeman said he had relayed to Corcoran instructions by Symonds to press for a rate decision on the pipeline case and told Corcoran to "reemphasize" Symonds' position. He said the contacts were made "out of an abundance of caution" so the commissioners would realize the seriousness of a Nov. 1, 1959 deadline for action on the pipeline contract.

May 23 -- Symonds said he had been contacting FPC commissioners for about 15 years, that he would prefer a system under which such private pleadings would be unnecessary, but that "ex parte" contacts were needed because under existing circumstances the FPC was so slow and its staff argued privately against gas companies. "It is common knowledge that everyone talks to the Commission when they can get an audience," Symonds said.

Subcommittee member John James Flynt Jr. (D Ga.) supported Symonds' viewpoint, said his action "was not only proper but you had a duty to your stockholders." Subcommittee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said, however, that if such activity was permitted by the law, "it is our duty to do something about it."

May 24 -- Melwood W. Van Scoyoc, a utility consultant and former FPC staff member, was questioned on a refund case involving the Colorado Interstate Gas Co., in which he represented the city and county of Denver. He said one or more FPC commissioners apparently participated in negotiations which led to the company refunding about \$38.5 million in temporary rate increases instead of the \$50 million refund recommended by an FPC examiner. (Weekly Report p. 855)

Harris, concluding the hearings, said the inquiry proved improper approaches had been made to the commissioners. He said the Subcommittee staff would consider possible corrective legislation and also search for means to clear up the FPC backlog of cases.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 18 -- Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, in an annual address to the American Law Institute, said the Executive Branch was considering a proposal by the Judicial Conference of

the U.S. for a permanent conference on administrative procedure to streamline the work of the regulatory agencies. Warren said President Eisenhower had termed the proposal a good idea, and that the conference would include officials of administrative agencies and practicing lawyers and would study ways to shorten hearing records, simplify procedures and generally reduce delays.

May 19 -- District Attorney Frank S. Hogan of New York City announced the arrests, on grand jury informations charging commercial bribery for playing records on radio station programs, of disc jockeys Allan J. Freed, Peter Tripp, Tommy Smalls, Harold B. Jackson and Jack Walker; former program director Mel Leeds; former radio station librarian Joseph Saccone and former record librarian Ronald Granger. Hogan said the eight had accepted a total of \$116,580 in illegal gratuities from 23 record companies in 1958-59. Freed and Leeds pleaded not guilty and trial was set for Sept. 19.

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., ordered an inquiry into whether American Airlines had attempted to pressure the Civil Aeronautics Board in winning a permit for nonstop service between New York and San Francisco. The inquiry was requested by the Justice Department, despite a CAB review which found some violation of its no-pressure rule but said it was not of such a character to require setting aside the route award. The charges of pressure were brought by United Air Lines and Trans World Airlines.

May 20 -- Chairman Frederick W. Ford of the Federal Communications Commission, in a statement filed with a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, requested \$300,000 to put into operation for one year a 25-man monitoring unit to check all radio-TV programs on a regular, continuing basis and to investigate complaints. Ford said if abuses were uncovered "remedial action will be required," and when licensees were found to have abused their trusteeship flagrantly, "provision has been made for formal hearing proceedings." The new unit would be established June 1, he said.

May 25 -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee deferred action on the following five nominations for regulatory agencies: Earl Kintner, chairman, Federal Trade Commission; Robert E. Lee, Federal Trade Commission; Timothy J. Murphy, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Paul A. Sweeney and Thomas J. Donegan, Federal Power Commission. (Weekly Report p. 806, 855)

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) said further hearings would be held on Murphy, Sweeney and Donegan and that the Kintner-Lee nominations would await House action on a bill (S 1965) passed by the Senate in July 1959 which would permit FPC-FCC members to serve after their terms expired until their successors were sworn in. The provision already applied to the ICC, FTC and Civil Aeronautics Board and Magnuson said passage would "put a different light" on the situation. (1959 Almanac p. 744)

The Committee approved the nominations of Vice Adm. Ralph E. Wilson to the Federal Maritime Board and Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon (ret.) to the CAB, but Magnuson said there were two dissenting votes and "the general view was that we deplore the tendency to put so many retired military officers on these regulatory agencies." Wilson was due to retire June 30.

Committee Action

● **TERRITORIES** -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee May 24 reported a bill (HR 11274--H Rept 1646) to give the unincorporated territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands each one Territorial Deputy to the House, with privileges of debate but no vote. The Committee said "no promise of eventual statehood or other change in present status is express or implied" in the action.

● **SHIP SUBSIDIES** -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 24 reported a bill (S 2584 -- S Rept 1415) to amend the Merchant Marine Act to increase from 50 percent to 55 percent the ceiling on construction differential subsidy payments to American shipyards. The Committee said the bill, applicable to construction contracts signed within two years of enactment and retroactive to keels laid after June 30, 1959, would place American shipyards and shipowners on a parity with their foreign competitors. Committee member Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), in individual, opposing views, said the federal subsidy program was inflationary.

● **CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION** -- The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 26 approved a bill (S 1638) to transfer personnel management functions from the Civil Service Commission to individual departments and agencies and retain the CSC as an appeals body independent of the President. The bill would create an Office of Personnel Management in the Executive Office of the President to oversee personnel management in the various departments and agencies. The Civil Service Commission would be retained as a three-member appointive body to hear appeals and protect the integrity of the merit system against favoritism and other abuses. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), sponsor of the bill, said it sought to separate two aspects of personnel administration which were to a large extent incompatible. He said it would provide for the first basic civil service reorganization since the Pendleton Act, establishing the civil service system, was enacted in 1883.

● **"HISS ACT" AMENDMENT** -- The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 26 approved by unanimous vote a House-passed bill (HR 4601) to restore pension rights to certain federal workers who were or would be disqualified under the so-called "Hiss Act" (PL 83-769). The Committee March 26, 1959 approved HR 4601 but the Senate May 12 referred the bill back to the Committee. (Weekly Report p. 876)

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Labor Standards Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 4488, HR 7490) to increase minimum wage and hour protection under the Fair Labor Standards Act and to increase minimum wages for the blind (HR 9801). (Weekly Report p. 852) Testimony:

May 11 -- Representatives of the American Farm Bureau and the American Trucking Assn. opposed extension of minimum wage and hour provisions and removal of certain exemptions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

May 17 -- Peter J. Salmon, representing various organizations for the blind, opposed a bill (HR 9801) to increase to 40 cents an hour the minimum wage for the blind working in sheltered workshops. He said the Labor Department already had sufficient authority to "review, control and certify" sheltered workshops for the blind.

In a statement filed with the Subcommittee, the National Federation of Independent Businesses opposed minimum wage increases.

May 18 -- Representatives of the Texas Canners Assn., the Texas Citrus and Vegetable Growers and Shippers and the National Cottonseed Products Assn. opposed extension of the minimum wage and hour regulations to their industry because of its seasonal characteristics.

Lorne S. Hamme of the Texas Canners Assn. said elimination of minimum wage exemptions for the seasonal canning industry would affect many aspects of the agricultural industry and reduce employee earnings because of the shorter number of working hours.

May 19 -- Representatives of the Texas Manufacturers Assn. and the Southern Hardwood Plywood Producers opposed increases in the minimum wage.

Clyde McFarlin, president of the Montezuma Mutual Telephone Co., opposed any change in the existing exemption of certain switchboard operators from minimum hour and wage regulations.

Emerson P. Schmidt of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. opposed HR 4488, which he said would "curtail real purchasing power, contribute to inflation and cause substantial unemployment."

FREE TELEVISION TIME

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Communications Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- May 19 on a bill (S 3171) requiring television stations to provide specified free time for Presidential candidates of parties that received at least 4 percent of the popular vote in the preceding election. (Weekly Report p. 913)

May 19 -- Eric Hass, Socialist Labor party, said the bill would discriminate against minority parties and was a "mockery of democracy".

Oliver Treyz, president of the American Broadcasting Co., opposed S 3171 and said his network would make free air time available to candidates if Congress would waive the "equal time" requirements in existing law, in order to protect stations from time demands of minor party candidates. (1959 Almanac p. 302)

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, May 24 introduced a bill (HR 12366) to make misconduct in the presence of either chamber of Congress or Congressional committees a misdemeanor. Walter said the bill was designed to prevent a recurrence of what he described as "Communist inspired" rioting during May 13 hearings of an Un-American Activities subcommittee in San Francisco. (Weekly Report p. 912)

"TRUTH IN LENDING" BILL STIRS CAPITOL CONTROVERSY

The fate of a controversial "consumer credit labeling" bill is expected to be settled shortly by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The measure, introduced as S 2755 by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), would require anyone who extends credit to furnish the customer with a written statement showing total finance charges expressed in dollars and as a "simple annual rate" percentage. Disclosure of such information is essential, according to Douglas, to enable consumers to make intelligent choices, to invigorate competition in the credit market and to help restrain the excessive growth of personal debt.

As drafted, S 2755 would apply to all transactions, public and private, represented by the \$797 billion in debt outstanding at the end of 1959. In practice, however, it would affect only consumer debt, totaling \$187 billion, and more particularly that portion called installment credit, amounting to \$39.5 billion outstanding. In 1959, various financial institutions and retail outlets extended \$48.5 billion in installment credit, while customers repaid \$43.2 billion. Few of these customers, in Douglas' view, had a complete understanding of what their credit was costing them.

As chairman of the Production and Stabilization Subcommittee, Douglas conducted hearings on his bill March 23 and 24, April 5, 6, 7, 20, 21, and May 6. These revealed a wide measure of agreement "in principle" with the objective of disclosure. As Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) remarked, "This is one of these things you cannot be against because you cannot be for sin." Considerable disagreement was expressed by business spokesmen, nevertheless, with one or more features of the bill. Their principal target: the requirement for stating "the percentage that the finance charge bears to the total amount to be financed expressed as a simple annual rate."

Costs of Credit

Back of this controversy is a legal distinction between loans and credit. The lending of money is subject to usury laws in all states which fix "legal" and "contract" maximums on the amount of interest that may be charged, ranging from 6 percent to 12 percent per annum. Small loans are treated separately in most states, in terms of maximum rates of interest per month that range from 2 percent on the first \$600 in Massachusetts (or 24 percent per annum) to 4 percent on the first \$300 in Alaska (or 48 percent per annum).

Credit, on the other hand, does not involve the use of money and is not subject to the law of usury. It is treated instead under the "time price" doctrine, essentially a two-price system under which goods sold for cash cost less than those sold on any deferred payment plan. The difference does not represent a payment for the use of money (interest), but a payment for a service expressed as a finance charge. Although a majority of states have

placed some form of maximum on such charges (ranging up to an effective rate of 31 percent per annum), none requires that the charge be stated in the form of an annual percentage.

Proponents of the provision in S 2755 requiring such a figure hold that it is essential to a full understanding of the cost of credit. The consumer, in this view, will not quibble when told the finance charge is 1½ percent a month, but if informed that this amounts to 18 percent per year might prefer to pay cash by drawing on savings invested at only 3 percent. In more complex transactions involving separate charges for insurance, credit investigation, etc., knowledge of the true annual rate would enable him to shop around for better terms, with salutary competitive results.

Opponents of the "simple annual rate" provision say that it would be all but impossible to compute for many types of transactions. Their fundamental objection, however, is based on a fear of consumer revolt. William J. Cheyney, executive vice president of the National Foundation for Consumer Credit, explained it as follows:

"The public very generally has a concept of 'interest' which cannot be extracted from the expression '6 percent per annum'. Elementary school texts taught in the fifth and sixth grades for generations have utilized the 6 percent per annum fiction. It never was a rate of charge on consumer transactions.... It is too much to ask the business community to...completely reeducate the American people to the point of eliminating this fiction from their minds -- the fiction that 6 percent per annum is interest and that interest is 6 percent per annum. Yet every banker, consumer lender and retailer knows full well that to advertise or to incorporate in the written contract reference to percentage per annum rates 'simple interest' in any real degree higher than 6 percent, or perhaps 8 percent, is to stamp himself in the public mind as usurious, unreasonable, a 'high rater' in fact, as perhaps in some way 'crooked'."

Cheyney then told the Douglas Subcommittee that the "greatest net effect of the passage of S 2755 would be to drive the true cost of credit underground, intermingling it in price, confusing the public far more than any reasonable number are confused today." Retailers, he said, would return to their earlier practice of incorporating their credit costs in their prices, again making the cash customer foot part of the bill. Higher prices, in turn, could do "very real damage to the durables industries," he said. "For every fake or fraudulent transaction this bill might possibly prevent," he said, it could "kill a hundred perfectly sound sales, purely because the principle on which it is based is not in conformity with the education and tradition of the people at this time."

S 2755 was approved April 28 in an amended form by the Douglas Subcommittee, on a 4-3 party-line vote. (Weekly Report p. 742) Whether it will emerge from the full Committee is in doubt, however, since its proponents would prefer no action before adjournment to abandoning the disputed "annual rate" provision.

Senate Fails to Override President's Depressed Areas Veto; Passes Agriculture Funds Bill; Votes on Margarine for Navy

103. S 722. Area Redevelopment Act of 1960, authorizing federal loans and grants totaling \$251 million for the relief of economically depressed areas. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 45-39 (D 40-14; R 5-25), May 24, 1960 (56 "yeas" were required to override the veto). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 921)

104. HR 12117. Appropriate \$4,005,222,683 for the Department of Agriculture in fiscal 1961. Passed 74-1 (D 46-0; R 28-1),

May 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 923)

105. S 2168. Amend the Navy Ration Act to permit the Navy to serve margarine. Proxmire (D Wis.) - Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to permit the Navy to use margarine only in years in which the Government does not purchase milk or dairy products under its price-support program. Agreed to 48-32 (D 24-26; R 24-6), May 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 921)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	103	104	105	Vote No.	103	104	105	Vote No.	103	104	105
Yea	45	74	48	Yea	40	46	24	Yea	5	28	24
Nay	39	1	32	Nay	14	0	26	Nay	25	1	6

103 104 105			103 104 105			103 104 105			Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ± Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.			
										103 104 105		
ALABAMA			INDIANA			NEBRASKA			SOUTH CAROLINA			
Hill	Y	Y	Hartke	Y	Y	Curtis	N	Y	Johnston	N	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	Capehart	-	-	Hruska	N	Y	Thurmond	N	Y	N
ALASKA			IOWA			NEVADA			SOUTH DAKOTA			
Bartlett	✓	±	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Bible	Y	Y	Case	X	✓	?
Gruening	Y	Y	Martin	N	Y	Cannon	✓	±	Mundt	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA			KANSAS			NEW HAMPSHIRE			TENNESSEE			
Hayden	Y	Y	Carlson	N	Y	Bridges	N	Y	Gore	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	N	Y	Schoepfel	N	Y	Cotton	N	Y	Kefauver	Y	Y	?
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY			NEW JERSEY			TEXAS			
Fulbright	X	Y	Cooper	Y	Y	Williams	Y	±	Johnson	Y	Y	N
McClellan	N	Y	Morton	N	Y	Case	✓	X	Yarborough	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			LOUISIANA			NEW MEXICO			UTAH			
Engle	Y	Y	Ellender	N	Y	Anderson	Y	Y	Moss	Y	Y	N
Kuchel	N	Y	Long	N	Y	Chavez	Y	±	Bennett	N	Y	Y
COLORADO			MAINE			NEW YORK			VERMONT			
Carroll	Y	Y	Muskie	Y	Y	Javits	Y	Y	Aiken	N	Y	Y
Allott	N	Y	Smith	Y	Y	Keating	Y	Y	Prouty	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			MARYLAND			NORTH CAROLINA			VIRGINIA			
Dodd	Y	Y	Beall	✓	Y	Ervin	N	Y	Byrd	N	Y	Y
Bush	N	N	Butler	N	Y	Jordan	?	±	Robertson	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE			MASSACHUSETTS			NORTH DAKOTA			WASHINGTON			
Frear	N	Y	Kennedy	Y	±	Brunsdale	N	Y	Jackson	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	Saltonstall	N	Y	Young	N	Y	Magnuson	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			MICHIGAN			OHIO			WEST VIRGINIA			
Holland	N	Y	Hart	Y	±	Lausche	N	Y	Byrd	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	X	±	McNamara	✓	±	Young	Y	Y	Randolph	Y	±	Y
GEORGIA			MINNESOTA			OKLAHOMA			WISCONSIN			
Russell	N	Y	Humphrey	Y	Y	Kerr	Y	Y	Proxmire	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	X	±	McCarthy	Y	Y	Monroney	Y	Y	Wiley	N	Y	Y
HAWAII			MISSISSIPPI			OREGON			WYOMING			
Long	Y	±	Eastland	N	Y	Morse	Y	±	McGee	✓	±	?
Fong	?	?	Sennis	N	Y	Lusk	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	±	±	?
IDAHO			MISSOURI			PENNSYLVANIA						
Church	✓	±	Hennings	✓	±	Clark	Y	Y				
Dworsbak	N	Y	Symington	Y	±	Scott	Y	?				
ILLINOIS			MONTANA			RHODE ISLAND						
Douglas	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	Y	Green	Y	Y				
Dirksen	N	?	Murray	Y	±	Pastore	Y	Y				

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Votes 46 through 48.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 101, 102, 103.)

House Passes Public Works-AEC Money Bill After Rejecting Move to Cut Kinzua Dam Funds; Adopts School Aid Bill Rule

46. HR 12326. Appropriate \$3,914,798,985 for public works projects and for the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal 1961. Goodell (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back to the House with an amendment deleting a budget-proposed \$4,530,000 item for construction of the Allegheny River Reservoir, (Kinzua Dam) in Pa. and N.Y. Rejected 110-294 (D 21-237; R 89-57), May 25, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 922)

47. HR 12326. Passage of the bill. Passed 387-18 (D 257-2; R 130-16). May 25, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

48. H Res 536. An open rule for debate on HR 10128, the School Construction Assistance Act of 1960. Rule adopted 308-97 (D 217-44; R 91-53), May 25, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 919. For later votes on the bill, see next chart.)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	46	47	48	Vote No.	46	47	48	Vote No.	46	47	48
Yea	110	387	308	Yea	21	257	217	Yea	89	130	91
Nay	294	18	97	Nay	237	2	44	Nay	57	16	53

46 47 48			46 47 48			46 47 48			- KEY -	
ALABAMA			25 Kasem			HAWAII			Y Record Vote For (yea).	
3 Andrews	N	Y	17 King	N	Y	AL Inouye	?	Y	✓ Paired For.	
1 Boykin	?	Y	26 Roosevelt	N	?	IDAHO	?	?	‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.	
7 Elliott	N	Y	21 Hiestand	Y	Y	1 Pfost	Y	Y	N Record Vote Against (nay).	
2 Grant	N	Y	22 Holt	Y	Y	2 Budge	Y	Y	X Paired Against.	
9 Huddleston	N	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	Y	ILLINOIS			- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.	
8 Jones	N	Y	16 Jackson	Y	Y	25 Gray	N	Y	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
5 Rains	N	Y	24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	21 Mack	N	Y		
4 Roberts	N	Y	15 McDonough	Y	Y	24 Price	N	Y		
6 Selden	N	Y	20 Smith	Y	N	23 Shipley	N	Y		
ALASKA			COLORADO			16 Allen	N	Y		
AL Rivers	N	Y	4 Aspinall	N	Y	17 Arends	N	Y		
ARIZONA			2 Johnson	Y	Y	19 Chipfield	N	Y		
2 Udall	Y	Y	1 Rogers	N	Y	14 Hoffman	Y	N		
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	3 Chenoweth	N	Y	15 Mason	N	N		
ARKANSAS			CONNECTICUT			18 Michel	Y	N		
5 Alford	?	Y	2 Bowles	N	Y	20 Simpson	N	Y		
1 Gathings	N	Y	1 Daddario	N	Y	22 Springer	Y	Y		
4 Harris	N	Y	3 Giaimo	N	Y	Chicago-Cook County				
2 Mills	N	Y	4 Irwin	N	Y	12 Vacancy				
6 Norrell	N	Y	AL Kowalski	N	Y	1 Dawson	N	Y		
3 Trimble	N	Y	5 Monagan	N	Y	5 Kluczynski	N	Y		
CALIFORNIA			DELAWARE			7 Libonati	N	Y		
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	AL McDowell	N	Y	3 Murphy	N	Y		
14 Hagen	N	Y	FLORIDA			6 O'Brien	N	Y		
2 Johnson	N	Y	2 Bennett	Y	N	2 O'Hara	N	Y		
11 McFall	N	Y	4 Fascell	N	Y	11 Pucinski	N	Y		
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	7 Haley	Y	Y	8 Rostenkowski	N	Y		
8 Miller (G.P.)	N	Y	5 Herlong	Y	Y	9 Yates	N	Y		
3 Moss	N	Y	8 Matthews	N	Y	13 Church	Y	Y		
29 Sound	N	Y	6 Rogers	N	Y	10 Collier	Y	N		
5 Shelley	N	Y	3 Sikes	N	Y	4 Derwinski	Y	N		
27 Sheppard	?	?	1 Cramer	Y	Y	INDIANA				
12 Sisk	N	Y	GEORGIA			11 Barr	Y	Y		
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	8 Blitch	N	Y	3 Brademas	N	Y		
10 Gubser	Y	Y	10 Brown	N	Y	8 Denton	N	Y		
4 Matiliard	Y	Y	5 Davis	N	Y	10 Harman	Y	N		
13 Teague	Y	Y	4 Flynt	N	Y	9 Hogan	N	Y		
28 Utt	Y	Y	3 Forrester	N	Y	1 Madden	N	Y		
30 Wilson	Y	Y	9 Landrum	N	Y	5 Roush	N	Y		
9 Younger	Y	Y	7 Mitchell	N	Y	6 Wampler	N	Y		
Los Angeles County			2 Pilcher	N	Y	4 Adair	Y	Y		
23 Doyle	?	?	1 Preston	N	Y	7 Bray	Y	Y		
19 Holifield	N	Y	6 Vinson	N	Y	2 Halleck	N	Y		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 46 through 48.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 101, 102, 103.)

46 47 48	46 47 48	46 47 48	46 47 48
6 Morrison N Y Y	NEBRASKA N Y Y	7 Lennon N Y Y	6 McMillan N Y N
5 Passman N Y N	3 Brock N Y Y	5 Scott ? ? ?	2 Riley N Y N
7 Thompson ? ? ?	4 McGinley N Y Y	11 Whitener N Y N	1 Rivers N Y N
3 Willis X ? ?	2 Cunningham Y Y N	10 Jonas Y Y Y	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE	1 Weaver N Y N	NORTH DAKOTA	1 McGovern N Y Y
2 Coffin N Y Y	NEVADA	AL Burdick N Y Y	2 Berry Y Y N
1 Oliver N Y Y	AL Boring N Y Y	AL Short Y Y N	TENNESSEE
3 McIntire N Y Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	6 Bass N Y Y
MARYLAND	2 Bass Y Y Y	9 Ashley N Y Y	9 Davis N Y Y
2 Brewster ? ? ?	1 Merrow N Y Y	11 Cook N Y Y	8 Everett N Y Y
4 Fallon N Y Y	NEW JERSEY	20 Feighan Y Y Y	4 Evins N Y Y
6 Foley N Y Y	11 Addonizio N Y Y	18 Hays Y Y Y	3 Frazier N Y Y
7 Friedel N Y Y	14 Daniels N Y Y	19 Kirwan N Y Y	5 Loser N Y Y
3 Garmatz N Y Y	13 Gallagher N Y Y	17 Levering N Y Y	7 Murray N Y N
1 Johnson N Y Y	10 Rodino N Y Y	10 Moeller N Y Y	2 Baker N Y Y
5 Lankford N Y Y	4 Thompson N Y Y	6 Vacancy N Y Y	1 Reece N Y Y
MASSACHUSETTS	3 Auchincloss N Y Y	21 Vanik N Y Y	TEXAS
2 Boland ? ? ?	1 Cabill N Y Y	14 Ayres Y Y Y	3 Beckworth N Y Y
13 Burke N Y Y	8 Canfield ✓ ? ✓	13 Baumgart N Y N	2 Brooks N Y Y
4 Donohue N Y Y	6 Dwyer N Y Y	8 Betts Y Y N	17 Burleson N Y N
7 Lane N Y Y	5 Frelinghuysen N Y Y	22 Bolton Y Y N	22 Casey N Y Y
8 Macdonald N Y Y	2 Glenn N Y Y	16 Bow Y Y N	7 Dowdy N Y N
12 McCormack N Y Y	9 Osmer N Y Y	7 Brown Y Y N	21 Fisher N Y N
11 O'Neill N Y Y	12 Wallhauser N Y Y	12 Devine Y Y N	13 Ikard N Y Y
3 Philbin N Y Y	7 Widnall N Y Y	15 Henderson N Y N	20 Kilday N Y Y
6 Bates Y Y Y	NEW MEXICO	2 Hess Y Y N	15 Kilgore N Y Y
1 Conte Y Y Y	AL Montoya N Y Y	5 Latta Y N N	19 Mahon N Y Y
10 Curtis Y Y Y	AL Morris N Y Y	4 McCulloch Y N N	1 Patman N Y Y
9 Keith Y Y Y	NEW YORK	23 Minsball Y Y N	11 Poage N Y N
14 Martin N Y Y	41 Dulski Y Y Y	3 Schenck Y Y N	4 Rayburn N Y N
5 Rogers N Y Y	30 O'Brien Y Y Y	1 Scherer Y Y N	18 Rogers N Y N
MICHIGAN	32 Stratton Y Y Y	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford N Y Y
7 O'Hara N Y Y	27 Barry Y Y ?	3 Albert N Y Y	6 Teague N Y N
12 Bennett N Y Y	3 Becker Y Y Y	2 Edmondson N Y Y	8 Thomas N Y Y
8 Bentley ? ? ✓	2 Derounian Y Y Y	5 Jarman N Y Y	9 Thompson N Y Y
18 Broomfield N Y Y	26 Dooley ✓ ? X	6 Morris N Y Y	10 Thornberry N Y Y
10 Cederberg ? ? ?	33 Kilburn ✓ ? X	4 Steed X ? ?	12 Wright N Y Y
6 Chamberlain Y Y Y	40 Miller Y Y Y	1 Belcher N Y Y	14 Young N Y Y
5 Ford Y Y Y	39 Ostertag Y Y Y	OREGON	5 Alger Y N N
9 Griffin Y Y Y	42 Pillion Y Y N	3 Green N Y Y	UTAH
4 Hoffman N N N	34 Pirnie Y N Y	4 Porter N Y Y	2 King N Y Y
3 Johansen Y Y N	43 Goodell Y N N	2 Ullman N Y Y	1 Dixon Y Y Y
11 Knox N Y Y	35 Riehlman Y Y Y	1 Norblad N Y N	VERMONT
2 Meador Y Y Y	37 Robison Y Y Y	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Meyer Y Y Y
Detroit-Wayne County	28 St. George Y Y Y	25 Clark N Y Y	VIRGINIA
13 Diggs N Y Y	36 Taber Y N N	21 Dent N Y Y	4 Abbitt N Y N
15 Dingell N Y Y	31 Taylor ✓ Y X	11 Flood N Y Y	1 Downing N Y Y
17 Griffiths N Y Y	1 Wainwright Y Y Y	30 Holland N Y Y	3 Gary N Y Y
16 Lesinski N Y Y	38 Weiss Y Y Y	28 Moorhead N Y Y	2 Hardy N Y N
1 Machrowicz ? ? ?	29 Wharton Y Y Y	26 Morgan N Y Y	7 Harrison N Y N
14 Rabaut N Y Y	New York City	10 Prokop N Y Y	9 Jennings N Y Y
MINNESOTA	8 Anuso Y Y Y	19 Quigley N Y Y	8 Smith N Y N
8 Blatnik ? ? ?	24 Buckley X ? ?	14 Rhodes N Y Y	5 Tuck N Y N
4 Karth N Y Y	11 Celler N Y Y	15 Walter N Y Y	10 Broyhill Y Y N
6 Marshall N Y N	7 Delaney N Y Y	17 Schneebeli N Y Y	6 Poff Y Y N
3 Wier N Y Y	23 Gilbert N Y Y	29 Corbett N Y Y	WASHINGTON
7 Andersen N Y Y	19 Farbstein N Y Y	8 Curtin N Y Y	7 Magnuson N Y Y
1 Quie Y Y Y	22 Healey N Y Y	9 Dague N Y Y	5 Horan Y Y Y
5 Judd Y Y Y	6 Holtzman N Y Y	12 Fenton N Y Y	3 Vacancy N Y Y
9 Langen Y Y Y	10 Kelly N Y Y	27 Fulton N Y Y	4 May N Y Y
2 Nelsen N Y Y	9 Keogh Y Y Y	23 Gavin N Y Y	1 Pelly N Y Y
MISSISSIPPI	13 Multer N Y Y	24 Kearns N Y Y	6 Tollefson N ? ?
1 Abernethy N Y N	16 Powell N Y Y	13 Lafore N Y N	2 Westland Y Y Y
6 Colmer N Y N	14 Rooney N Y Y	7 Milliken N Y Y	WEST VIRGINIA
3 Smith N Y N	18 Santangelo Y Y Y	16 Mumma N Y Y	3 Bailey N Y Y
2 Whitten N Y N	20 Teller N Y Y	22 Saylor Y Y N	4 Hechler N Y Y
4 Williams N Y N	21 Zelenko N Y Y	18 Elliott N Y Y	5 Kee N Y Y
5 Winstead ? ? ?	5 Bosch Y Y Y	20 Van Zandt N Y Y	6 Slack N Y Y
MISSOURI	12 Dorn Y Y Y	Philadelphia	2 Staggers N Y Y
5 Bolling N Y Y	25 Fino Y Y Y	1 Barrett N Y Y	1 Moore N Y Y
7 Brown N Y Y	4 Halpern Y Y Y	3 Byrne N Y Y	WISCONSIN
9 Cannon N Y Y	17 Lindsay Y Y Y	2 Granahan N Y Y	1 Flynn N Y Y
8 Carnahan N Y Y	15 Ray Y N N	5 Green N Y Y	9 Johnson N Y Y
4 Randall N Y Y	NORTH CAROLINA	4 Nix N Y Y	2 Kostenmeier Y Y Y
6 Hull N Y Y	9 Alexander ? ? ?	6 Toll N Y Y	5 Reuss Y Y Y
10 Jones N Y Y	3 Barden N Y N	RHODE ISLAND	4 Zablocki N Y Y
11 Karsten N Y Y	1 Bonner ? ? ?	2 Fogarty N ? Y	8 Byrnes Y Y N
1 Moulder N Y Y	4 Cooley N Y Y	1 Forand N Y Y	7 Laird Y Y Y
3 Sullivan N Y Y	6 Durham ? ? ?	SOUTH CAROLINA	10 O'Konski N Y Y
2 Curtis Y Y Y	2 Fountain N Y Y	4 Ashmore N Y N	6 Van Pelt N Y N
MONTANA	12 Vacancy N Y N	3 Dorn N Y N	3 Withrow N Y N
2 Anderson N Y Y	8 Kitchin N Y N	5 Hemphill N Y N	WYOMING
1 Metcalf Y Y Y			AL Thomson Y Y N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

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Week ending May 27, 1960 -- PAGE 953

CQ House Votes 49 through 53.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109.)

House Adopts Anti-Segregation Clause, Rejects GOP Substitute And Passes \$1.3 Billion School Construction Aid Measure

49. HR 10128. School Construction Assistance Act of 1960, Powell (D N.Y.) amendment to require that school facilities built with the help of money made available under the Act be open to all students without regard to race, color, creed, national origin or religion. Agreed to 218-181 (D 100-160; R 118-21), May 26, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 919)
50. HR 10128. Bow (R Ohio) amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to return to each state annually, for school construction use, 25 percent of the federal tax on cigarettes sold in the state. Rejected 181-219 (D 86-175; R 95-44), May 26, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.
51. HR 10128. Motion to agree to the bill as amended in the Committee of the Whole by Thompson (D N.J.) and Powell (D N.Y.). Agreed to 223-177 (D 109-153; R 114-24), May 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.
52. HR 10128. Kearns (R Pa.) motion to recommit the bill to the Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report back an Administration bill (HR 12259) providing for federal payment of one-half the debt service (principal and interest) on \$3 billion in long-term construction bonds (20 to 30 years' maturity) to be issued by local school districts at the rate of \$600 million a year in fiscal years 1961-65. Rejected 80-319 (D 13-249; R 67-70), May 26, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
53. HR 10128. School Construction Assistance Act of 1960, authorizing \$325 million a year for four years in federal matching grants to the states for public school construction. Passage of the bill. Passed 206-189 (D 162-97; R 44-92), May 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	49	50	51	52	53	Vote No.	49	50	51	52	53	Vote No.	49	50	51	52	53
Yea	218	181	223	80	206	Yea	100	86	109	13	162	Yea	118	95	114	67	44
Nay	181	219	177	319	189	Nay	160	175	153	249	97	Nay	21	44	24	70	92

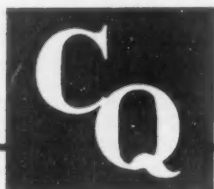
49 50 51 52 53						49 50 51 52 53						49 50 51 52 53						- KEY -					
ALABAMA						ALASKA						ARIZONA						Y Record Vote For (yes). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.					
3 Andrews	N	Y	N	Y	N	AL Rivers	N	N	N	Y		2 Udall	N	N	N	Y							
1 Boykin	N	Y	N	N	N	2 Johnson	N	N	N	Y		1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	N	N	49 50 51 52 53					
7 Elliott	N	Y	N	N	N	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y		5 Alford	N	Y	N	N	N	IOWA					
2 Grant	N	Y	N	N	N	2 Bowles	Y	N	Y	N		1 Gathings	N	Y	N	N	N	6 Coad	N	N	N	N	✓
9 Huddleston	N	Y	N	N	N	1 Daddario	Y	N	Y	N		4 Harris	N	Y	N	N	N	5 Smith	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Jones	N	Y	N	N	N	3 Giaino	Y	N	Y	N		2 Mills	N	Y	N	N	N	2 Wolf	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Rains	N	Y	N	N	N	4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	N		6 Norrell	X	?	?	X	X	3 Gross	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Roberts	N	Y	N	N	N	AL Kowalski	N	N	Y	N		3 Trimble	N	Y	N	N	N	8 Hoeven	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Selden	N	Y	N	N	N	5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	N		12 Vacancy						7 Jensen	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ALABAMA						DELAWARE						CALIFORNIA						4 Kyl	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Kase	N	N	N	N	Y	AL McDowell	N	N	N	Y		7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 King	N	N	N	N	Y	FLORIDA						14 Hagen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	KANSAS					
26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Bennett	N	Y	N	N		2 Johnson	N	N	N	N	Y	5 Breeding	N	N	N	N	Y
21 Hiestand	✓	?	?	?	X	4 Fascell	N	Y	N	N		11 McFall	N	N	N	N	Y	2 George	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Holt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Haley	N	Y	N	N		1 Miller (C.W.)	X	?	?	X	✓	3 Hargis	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Herlong	N	Y	N	N		8 Miller (G.P.)	N	Y	N	N	Y	1 Avery	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Matthews	N	Y	N	N		3 Moss	N	N	N	N	Y	4 Rees	Y	N	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Rogers	N	Y	N	N		29 Sand	N	N	N	N	Y	6 Smith	N	Y	N	N	N
15 McDonough	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Sikes	N	Y	N	N		5 Shelley	Y	N	N	N	Y	KENTUCKY					
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Cramer	N	Y	N	N		27 Sheppard	?	?	?	?	?	3 Burke	Y	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						GEORGIA						12 Sisk	N	N	N	N	Y	4 Chelf	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Aspinall	N	N	Y	N	Y	8 Blitch	N	Y	N	N		6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Natcher	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	N	?	N	N	Y	10 Brown	N	Y	N	N		10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	N	Y	5 Davis	N	Y	N	N		4 Mailliard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Spence	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Flynt	N	Y	N	N		13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Stubblefield	N	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						3 Forrester	N	Y	N	N		28 Utt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Watts	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Bowles	Y	N	Y	N	Y	7 Mitchell	N	Y	N	Y		30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Siler	X	?	?	?	✓
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Pilcher	N	Y	N	N		9 Younger	Y	Y	Y	N	N	LOUISIANA					
3 Giaino	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Preston	N	Y	N	N		Los Angeles County						2 Boggs	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	N	Y	6 Vinson	N	Y	N	N		23 Doyle	✓	?	?	X	✓	4 Brooks	N	Y	N	N	N
AL Kowalski	N	N	Y	N	Y							19 Hollifield	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Hebert	X	?	?	?	X
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	N	Y													8 McSweeney	N	Y	N	N	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 49 through 53.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109.)

49 50 51 52 53					49 50 51 52 53					49 50 51 52 53					49 50 51 52 53								
6 Morrison	X	?	?	X	X	NEBRASKA						7 Lennon	N	Y	N	N	N	6 McMillan	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Passman	N	Y	N	N	N	3 Brock	N	N	N	N	N	5 Scott	X	?	?	?	?	2 Riley	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Thompson	X	?	?	?	?	4 McGinley	N	N	N	N	N	11 Whitener	N	Y	N	N	N	1 Rivers	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Willis	X	?	?	?	?	2 Cunningham	Y	Y	N	N	N	10 Jonas	N	Y	N	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA					
MAINE					1 Weaver	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	NORTH DAKOTA					1 McGovern	N	N	N	N	Y	
2 Coffin	N	N	N	N	Y	NEVADA						AL Burdick	Y	N	N	N	Y	2 Berry	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Oliver	N	N	N	N	Y	AL Baring	N	N	N	N	Y	AL Short	Y	Y	Y	N	N	TENNESSEE					
3 McIntire	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NEW HAMPSHIRE						OHIO					6 Bass	N	N	N	N	N	
2 Brewster	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Bass	Y	N	Y	Y	N	9 Ashley	N	N	N	N	Y	9 Davis	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Merrow	Y	N	Y	Y	N	11 Cook	Y	N	Y	N	Y	8 Everett	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Foley	Y	N	Y	N	Y	NEW JERSEY						20 Feighan	Y	N	N	N	Y	4 Evins	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y	N	Y	11 Addonizio	Y	N	Y	N	Y	18 Hays	N	N	Y	N	Y	3 Frazier	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	N	Y	14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	N	Y	19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	5 Loser	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y	N	Y	17 Levering	N	N	Y	N	Y	7 Murray	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Lankford	N	N	Y	N	Y	10 Rodino	N	N	N	N	Y	10 Moller	?	?	?	X	✓	2 Baker	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					4 Thompson	N	N	N	N	Y	6 Vacancy						1 Reece	N	Y	N	Y	N	
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3 Aubincloss	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	N	Y	TEXAS					
13 Burke	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Cabill	Y	N	Y	N	Y	14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Beckworth	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y	N	Y	8 Canfield	Y	N	Y	N	Y	13 Baumhart	Y	Y	N	N	N	2 Brooks	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Lane	Y	N	Y	N	Y	6 Dwyer	Y	N	Y	N	Y	18 Betts	Y	Y	Y	N	N	17 Burleson	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Macdonald	Y	Y	N	N	Y	5 Frelinghuysen	N	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Casey	N	N	N	N	N
12 McCormack	X	N	Y	N	Y	2 Glenn	N	N	Y	N	Y	16 Bow	Y	Y	N	N	N	7 Dowdy	N	Y	N	N	N
11 O'Neill	Y	N	Y	N	Y	9 Osmer	Y	N	Y	N	Y	7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	N	21 Fisher	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y	N	Y	12 Wallbauser	Y	N	Y	N	Y	12 Devine	Y	Y	Y	N	N	13 Ikard	N	N	N	N	N
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Widnall	Y	N	Y	N	Y	15 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	20 Kilday	N	N	N	N	N
1 Conte	Y	N	Y	N	Y	NEW MEXICO						2 Hess	✓	?	?	✓	?	15 Kilgore	N	N	N	N	N
10 Curtis	Y	N	Y	N	Y	AL Montoya	N	N	Y	N	Y	5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	19 Mahon	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Keith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Morris	N	N	Y	N	Y	4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Patman	N	Y	N	Y	N
14 Martin	?	?	?	?	✓	NEW YORK						23 Minsball	Y	Y	Y	N	N	11 Poage	N	N	N	N	X
5 Rogers	Y	N	Y	N	Y	41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3 Schenck	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4 Rayburn	N	Y	N	N	N
MICHIGAN					30 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Scherer	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18 Rogers	N	Y	N	N	N	N
7 O'Hara	N	N	Y	N	Y	32 Stratton	Y	N	Y	N	Y	OKLAHOMA					16 Rutherford	N	Y	N	N	N	N
12 Bennett	N	Y	Y	N	Y	27 Barry	✓	?	?	✓	X	3 Albert	N	N	N	N	Y	6 Teague	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Bentley	✓	?	?	?	✓	3 Becker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Edmondson	N	N	N	N	Y	8 Thomas	N	N	N	Y	N
18 Broomfield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Derounian	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Jarman	N	N	N	N	N	9 Thompson	N	N	N	N	N
10 Cedarberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	26 Dooley	✓	?	?	✓	X	6 Morris	N	N	N	N	Y	10 Thornberry	N	N	N	N	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	33 Kilburn	✓	?	?	?	X	4 Steed	N	N	N	N	Y	12 Wright	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	N	40 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Belcher	Y	Y	N	Y	N	14 Young	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Griffin	N	N	Y	Y	N	39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	OREGON					5 Alger	N	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Hoffman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	42 Pillion	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Green	Y	N	Y	N	Y	UTAH					
3 Johansen	Y	Y	N	N	N	34 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Porter	Y	N	N	N	Y	2 King	N	N	N	N	Y
11 Knox	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	43 Goodell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Ullman	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Dixon	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Meader	Y	Y	Y	N	N	35 Riehlman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Norblad	Y	N	Y	N	N	VERMONT					
Detroit-Wayne County					37 Robison	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	PENNSYLVANIA					AL Meyer	Y	N	N	N	Y	
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y	N	Y	28 St. George	?	?	?	?	X	25 Clark	Y	N	Y	N	Y	VIRGINIA					
15 Dingell	Y	N	Y	N	Y	36 Taber	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Dent	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4 Abbit	N	Y	N	N	N
17 Griffiths	N	N	N	N	Y	31 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Flood	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Downing	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Lesinski	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Wainwright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	30 Holland	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3 Gary	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Machrowicz	Y	N	Y	N	Y	28 Weiss	?	?	?	?	✓	28 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Hardy	N	Y	N	N	N
14 Rabaut	Y	N	Y	N	Y	29 Wharton	N	Y	N	Y	N	26 Morgan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	7 Harrison	N	Y	N	N	N
MINNESOTA					NEW YORK City							10 Prokop	Y	N	Y	N	Y	9 Jennings	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Blatnik	✓	?	?	?	✓	8 Anuso	Y	N	Y	N	✓	19 Quigley	N	N	Y	N	Y	8 Smith	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	N	Y	24 Buckley	✓	?	?	X	✓	14 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	N	Y	5 Tuck	X	?	?	X	X
6 Marshall	N	N	N	N	N	11 Celler	Y	N	Y	N	Y	15 Walter	N	N	N	N	Y	10 Broyhill	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Wier	Y	N	Y	N	Y	7 Delaney	Y	N	Y	N	Y	17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Poff	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Andersen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	23 Gilbert	Y	N	Y	N	Y	29 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	WASHINGTON					
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	N	N	19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	N	Y	8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Magnuson	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Judd	Y	N	Y	N	N	22 Healey	Y	N	Y	N	Y	9 Dague	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Horan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Holtzman	Y	N	Y	N	Y	12 Fenton	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3 Vacancy					
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	N	N	10 Kelly	✓	?	?	X	✓	27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 May	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					13 Multer	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	23 Gavin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Abernethy	N	Y	N	N	N	16 Powell	Y	N	Y	N	Y	24 Kearns	N	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Tollefson	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Colmer	N	Y	N	N	N	14 Rooney	Y	N	Y	N	Y	13 Lafore	✓	?	?	✓	?	2 Westland	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Smith	N	Y	N	N	N	18 Santangelo	Y	N	Y	N	Y	7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	WEST VIRGINIA					
2 Whitten	N	Y	N	N	N	20 Teller	Y	N	Y	N	Y	16 Mumma	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3 Bailey	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Williams	N	Y	N	N	N	21 Zelanko	Y	N	Y	N	Y	22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y	?	?	4 Hechler	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Winstead	N	Y	N	Y	N	5 Bosch	✓	?	?	?	X	18 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Kee	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					12 Dorn	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt	Y	N	Y	N	Y	6 Slack	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Bolling	N	N	N	N	Y	25 Fino	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Philadelphia						2 Staggers	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Brown	N	N	N	N	Y	4 Halpern	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Moore	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon	Y	N	Y	N	N	17 Lindsay	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	N	Y	WISCONSIN					
8 Carnahan	N	N	N	N	N	15 Ray	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Granahan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Flynn	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	N	Y							5 Green	Y	N	Y	N	Y	9 Johnson	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	N	N	NEW CAROLINA						4 Nix	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	N	Y	N	N	9 Alexander	X	?	?	?	?	6 Toll	Y	N	Y	N	Y	5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3 Barden	?	?	N	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND					4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Moulder	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Bonner	X	?	?	?	?	2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y	N	Y	8 Byrnes	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4 Cooley	X	?	?	?	?	1 Forand	N	N	Y	N	Y	7 Laird	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Curtis	Y	N	Y	N	Y	6 Durham	N	Y	N	N	N	SOUTH CAROLINA					10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA																							



School Aid Bill For the first time in its history, the House May 26 passed a general federal-aid-to-education bill. The measure authorized \$1.3 billion in grants to the states, spread over a four-year period, with the states and local school districts required to match the federal contributions. An anti-segregation amendment offered by Rep. Adam C. Powell was adopted by a margin of over 35 votes. Attempts to write in floor amendments permitting the federal money to be used to pay teacher salaries and to make loans to parochial schools were ruled out of order. (Page 919)

"Truth in Lending"

One of the few bills in Congress of direct interest to every consumer is now locked in committee, and there is some doubt that it will emerge before adjournment. This is the "truth in lending" bill, sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas, that would give everyone who buys on time the knowledge of what he pays for credit. Congressional Quarterly's Fact Sheet explains why many business groups are wary of the bill. (Page 950)

Floor Action

The Senate fell short 11 votes in an attempt to pass the depressed areas bill over President Eisenhower's veto...it also killed the Navy oleo bill and passed the Agriculture Department appropriation bill...the House passed an appropriations bill carrying funds for public works and the Atomic Energy Commission...both chambers concurred in the conference report on the \$970 million space funds authorization bill.... (Page 919-23)

Around the Capitol

A full-scale political controversy with a Congressional investigation in the offing broke out over the failure of the Paris summit conference. Congressional Quarterly's story outlines the events and summarizes the charges. The President's summit report to the Nation is carried in full as well. The Around the Capitol section also includes reports on Supreme Court action this week, civil rights developments, food additives recommendations and the residual oil import program. (Page 924-25, 936, 938)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Depressed areas veto, farm funds, Navy oleo, page 951.

HOUSE: Public works appropriation, school construction aid, page 952, 954.

Collins

Florida's outgoing Governor, 51-year-old Leroy Collins, was named as permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention May 24 by the convention Arrangements Committee. Collins, considered a Southern moderate on the race issue, is also a potential Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency. In this issue, Congressional Quarterly carries a political biography of Collins, outlining his record as Governor and his views on national issues. (Page 931)

Politics and Primaries

Political coverage this week includes the Rockefeller announcement, the results of Oregon, Kentucky and Florida primaries, outlook stories on forthcoming primaries in California, Iowa, Idaho, South Dakota and Montana, and a full-page description of what the Democratic party looks like to its Advisory Council. Also included are a story on Americans for Constitutional Action and its study of liberals and conservatives in Congress, the latest development in the Powell trial, the designations of Florida Gov. Collins and Sen. Frank Church as top officials of the Democratic National Convention. (Page 926-35)

In the Committees

The House Ways and Means Committee approved a bill extending present corporate and excise taxes for another year and permitting the national debt to go up to \$293 billion during fiscal 1961...the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee forwarded the Kefauver baseball bill to the full Judiciary Committee without recommendation...House hearings on the Federal Power Commission ended...subcommittees in both chambers took up federal housing proposals...the NASA reorganization and federal pay raise bills were reported...a House subcommittee held hearings on a bill to prohibit courts from appointing monitors to oversee unions.... (Page 943-49)

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